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PRICE TWO CENTS

WAYS TO SECURE LATIN-AMERICA TRADE SHOWN

John Barrett Urges Better Banking and Credit Facilities and Federal Bureau Chief Asks for International Viewpoint

RAILROAD MAN HEARD

Besides Mr. Elliott, New York Banker Also Addresses Conference Held by New-Haven Road at the American House

Latin-American trade opportunities were discussed at a conference conducted in the American House today by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

Among those present were: Dr. Edward E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce at Washington, Prof. S. O. Martin, assistant professor of the bureau of administration at Harvard College, John F. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce foreign trade committee, Dr. W. E. Aughbaugh, foreign editor of Leslie's Weekly, Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, and V. Gonzales, an authority on foreign and domestic trade.

The immediate need for well organized and developed banking and credit facilities, and for an adequate mail, passenger and freight service with Latin America under the United States flag, was emphasized by John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union.

Dr. Edward E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce at Washington, pointed out the need for an international viewpoint of trade. "The world is our market," he said.

Public officials, commercial men, financiers, representatives of boards of trade, chambers of commerce and business houses listened to the speeches. Covers were laid for 675 guests.

Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven railroad, presided and made an address on the subject of the transportation facilities in this section and how they might be improved.

In addition to Mr. Barrett and Mr. Elliott the speakers included: W. S. Kies, head of the newly organized foreign trade department of the National City Bank, which is doing pioneer work in establishing branch banks in foreign countries under the authority of the new federal reserve bank act. His subject was "Foreign Trade Expansion; the Banks' Part in the Movement."

Among the organizations that had representatives present were the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, research service bureau, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Fall River Chamber of Commerce, Holyoke Board of Trade, Hyde Park Business Men's Association, Worcester Chamber of Commerce, National Metal Trades Association, Abington Board of Trade, Putnam Business Men's Association, Newport Beach Association, Providence Chamber of Commerce, port directors of Boston, Attleboro Board of Trade, Connecticut Chamber of Commerce and the Cape Cod Board of Trade. Representatives of the Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company were also present.

Mr. Barrett Quotes Figures

In his address Mr. Barrett said in part: "It is now for the first time possible to give accurate figures of Latin-American commerce with all the world for 1913 and to make final comparison of the trade of the United States with that of European countries."

"The conclusions are:

"1. Not including European colonies of Latin America, the 20 independent American countries south of the United States conducted a foreign commerce in 1913 valued at \$2,864,876,224, of which their exports were \$1,539,123,597, and imports \$1,325,752,627. This gave a balance of \$213,370,970 in favor of Latin America."

"2. In this trade with all Latin America the United States, as not generally understood, was a good first, leading the United Kingdom, Germany and France with large margins. The figures were: United States, \$803,465,845; United Kingdom, \$643,586,386; Germany, \$407,132,374; France, \$328,813,453."

United States in Lead

"3. For the first time in the history of Latin-American commerce, the United States in 1913 exported a greater valuation of products to all Latin America than did the United Kingdom. The United States exported to Latin America products valued at \$325,837,345; the United Kingdom, \$322,228,073; Germany, \$217,976,202; and France, \$110,484,385. In purchases from Latin America, the figures are: United States, \$477,628,500; United Kingdom, \$321,358,313; Germany, \$189,156,172; France, \$128,329,068."

"4. Although the balance of Latin-American trade is in favor of Latin America and against the United States to the value of \$151,791,155, while that of the United Kingdom and Germany is more evenly divided, it must be remembered that this balance against the United States is largely made up of raw products like rubber, hides, ivory, nuts, etc., which, in the course of being converted into manufactured products in

(Continued on page seven, column two)

FLEET COMMANDER QUALIFYING FOR ADMIRAL GRADE

Captain Coffman Expected to Hoist Advanced Rank Pennant on Ship at Charlestown

Captain DeWitt Coffman, until recently commandant at the Charlestown navy yard, and now in command of the third division Atlantic battleship fleet, is today at the United States naval war college, Newport, R. I., where he will be examined for promotion to the grade of rear admiral. His flagship since assuming command of the division has been the New Jersey, now tied up at Charlestown. Upon attaining his advanced rank Captain Coffman will hoist his rear admiral's pennant from the battleship Virginia, which at one time was the flagship of the fleet. He is expected to return to Charlestown in a few days.

Commander R. R. Belknap who has recently been in command of the scout cruiser Chester, now at Charlestown, has been detached from that vessel and left port in command of the San Francisco bound for Norfolk. Lieut.-Comdr. Levin J. Wallace is now in acting command of the Chester. This cruiser was ordered today by the navy department placed in reserve at Charlestown immediately. The crew will be reduced so as to leave on board only sufficient men to properly care for the vessel.

Three more destroyers arrived here yesterday for repairs, the Flusser, Reid and Paulding. There are, at the yard now the battleships Virginia, New Jersey, Georgia and Nebraska, the cruiser Brooklyn; the torpedo boat tender Dixie, the scouts Chester, Birmingham and Salem, as well as the destroyers. Crews of these vessels are having extensive liberties.

With so many vessels berthed here at the same time, all for repairs, the workmen at the navy yard are provided with considerable labor. This condition is expected to continue until February. At that time it is expected work will be started on the slip for building the new \$1,000,000 supply ship. Work on this vessel is expected to keep the workmen busy until 1917.

U. S. SENDS NEW ULTIMATUM TO MEXICAN FORCES

Cabinet Meeting Decides on Definite Plan of Action to Stop Shooting Over Border and Orders Are Sent to Gen. Bliss

WASHINGTON—A definite and decisive plan of action to stop Mexican bullets flying over the United States border at Naco was decided upon by the administration at today's cabinet meeting.

Orders were telegraphed General Bliss, commanding the border, this afternoon by Secretary Garrison, who will make them public later this afternoon after they reach General Bliss. That the policy adopted by the President and his cabinet will not entail any conflict between United States and Mexican forces was stated emphatically by cabinet officers after their meeting.

It is understood that an ultimatum, terse and forceful, has been sent to General Bliss for the Mexican generals, Hill and Maytorena. That it will be so couched as to insure obedience was confidently asserted by officials here. The warning will indicate that the United States has reached the end of its patience and will not longer tolerate firing into its territory.

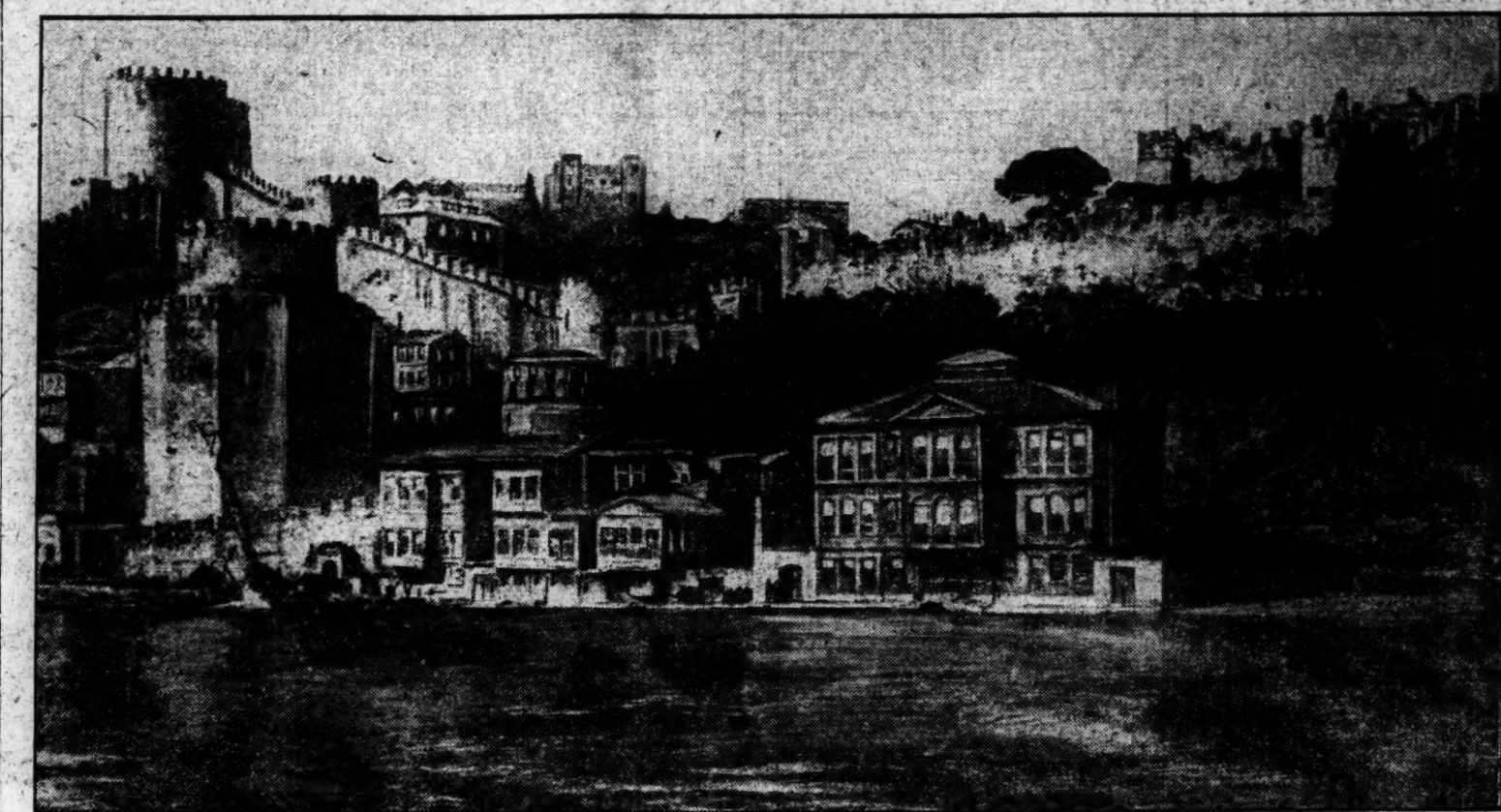
WAGE INQUIRY ON BAY STATE LINE

Before three arbitrators, District Attorney Joseph E. Pelletier, H. E. Reynolds, assistant general manager of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and James H. Vahey, representing the employees of that road, hearings are to be given in Faneuil hall beginning Thursday on wage and working hours on the Bay State line.

Former State's Attorney-General James M. Swift is to appear on behalf of the company, and Joseph B. Eastman and Fred Fay for the employees.

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Entrance to the Dardanelles, the strait where British submarine torpedoed Turkish battleship

SUFFRAGISTS' ACTIVITY MARKS CITY ELECTION

Women Turn Out at Polls in Force to Vote in School Committee Contest, and Distribute Literature Furthering Cause

Less interest than usual is being shown today in the city election, the polls for which opened at 6 this morning and continue open till 4 this afternoon. Three places in the council and two in the school board are to be filled. At noon from many and scattered precincts a light vote was reported and the watchers say that they do not expect anything like the normal vote of Boston to come out.

At 9 o'clock this morning it was estimated in East Boston and several of the down town wards that about one fifth of the vote usually cast at that time had come out. The watchers and those who are expert in calculating the total vote to be cast figured out that but about 30 per cent of the total vote of the city would be cast today. One of the election commissioners said:

"We sent out 130,000 official ballots today but it's not at all likely that one half will be used today."

John M. Minton, chairman of the election commissioners, said everything was going along smoothly with the election after noon today and that as a result of the increased vote at noon he expected 55,000 or 60,000 ballots would be cast.

Boston suffragists were early at the polls all over the city and the distribution of the suffrage literature and the woman's suffrage cards was begun energetically. Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page and Mrs. Eileen Sullivan Coughlin of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association are in charge of today's work.

Among the women workers assigned to the polls today are: Mrs. Thomas Pelham Curtis, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. Mary Agnes Mahan, Mrs. M. M. Young, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Althea Joyce, Mrs. H. Parks, Mrs. Martha L. Lathe, Mrs. Evelyn Pevely Coe, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Carrie Sheehan, Miss Mabel Willard, Miss Mary Frances Bolles, Miss Katherine Morey, Miss Margaret Foley, Miss Eleanor Blackmur, Miss E. J. Allen, Miss Ada Mayo, Miss Eva Channing and Miss M. T. Ayer.

Candidates Busy

Thirteen candidates for the city council are busy at work today directing their friends and helpers all over the city. The four candidates for the school committee were also early at the polls doing all they could to roll up creditable votes for themselves.

The thirteen candidates for the city council in the order their names appear on the official ballot are: William P.

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CONTRACT FOR BUILDING SUBWAY SECTION AWARDED

Portion of Dorchester Tube to Run Under Fort Point Channel to Be Started in 10 Days

Award of the contract for constructing section E of the new Dorchester tunnel was made today to Patrick McGovern & Co. of Boston for \$1,955,375, by the Boston transit commission. Work on this section of the tube, which includes that portion between Summer street and Dorchester avenue across Ft. Point channel to a point 100 feet west of First street, in South Boston, will begin inside of 10 days.

The 10 bids submitted for this job were publicly opened by the commission this noon. The commissioners then went into executive session and then announced the award.

The other bidders and their respective bids follow: Bruno & Pettit, Boston, \$2,077,150; Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, Boston, \$2,089,795; Coleman Brothers, \$2,180,950; Hugh Nawn Contracting Company, Boston, \$2,155,750; Plinn & O'Rourke Company, New York, \$2,211,200; Rowe Contracting Company, Lowell, \$2,271,500; James J. Coughlan Company, Boston, \$2,277,525; William J. Sheils, Boston, \$2,340,400, and Degnon Contracting Company, New York, \$2,558,490.

ECONOMY BOARD URGES MILITIA CONSOLIDATION

One Official Recommended to Take Work of Adjutant, Quartermaster and Surgeon-Generals and Armory Board

Consolidation of the offices of the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, surgeon-general and armory commission is one of the recommendations made by the commission on economy and efficiency in a report on the business administration of the state militia submitted to Governor Walsh today.

The commission, which includes Francis X. Tyrrell, chairman, Thomas W. White and Russell A. Wood, says in explanation: "This report is concerned primarily with the business side of the militia establishment in contrast to the military side, since the latter was the subject of investigation by a 'board of survey' appointed by the Governor. The importance of the business administration of the state militia is partially indicated by the large appropriations therefor granted by the federal government and the commonwealth and which aggregated \$883,000 for the year 1914. Real estate and equipment, representing an investment of over \$5,000,000, are also needed by the militia."

"In conducting this investigation the commission on economy and efficiency thoroughly investigated the existing conditions and methods of administration in the several offices concerned."

"The investigation on which this report is based had been largely completed at the time the present adjutant-general assumed charge of his office. In this, as in all other reports, the commission's purpose in making criticism is to call attention to those existing conditions which it is believed can be improved."

"The business administration of the militia would be centralized in one office to be formed by the consolidation

(Continued on page seven, column six)

STEAMER IS MISSING
MONTREAL—Announcement was made by government officials today that the government steamer Sharon has been lost somewhere in the Atlantic.

CONSERVATION BILLS FAVORED BY PRESIDENT

He Says Waterpower Measures as Passed by the House Are Satisfactory to Him and Is Surprised at Substitute

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today openly took the side of conservation in the waterpower controversy now attracting attention in the Senate. He said the bills as they passed the House this fall were satisfactory to him. He expressed surprise when told that the Senate commerce committee had laid aside the House general dam act and was proceeding upon an entirely new basis with the substitute Shields bill.

When asked if he would be able to reconcile the difference of opinion over the general dam measure between Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Interior Lane, the President said he favored the House bill. This is an endorsement of Secretary Lane and the conservationists, for the bill as it was reported to the House with Secretary Garrison's approval was strictly a states rights bill, with no charge for the use of water and the minimum of federal control, whereas before it passed the House the conservation forces supported by Secretary Lane radically amended it by adding a charge for water and other fundamental provisions for federal control.

It remains to be seen whether even this announcement of the President's position will be sufficient to secure passage of the bill this session in the face of the determined opposition of the power interests.

As to stories that he would oppose the selection of Claude Kitchin of North Carolina as Democratic leader of the next House the President declared that he did not consider it any of his business who the House selects as leader, and that he had neither formed nor expressed any opinion about Mr. Kitchin's qualifications.

The President said he hoped to be able to nominate the federal trade commission not later than New Year's and possibly by Christmas.

Up to the present the President said the proposal that the South American republics and the United States attempt the establishment in the waters of this hemisphere of a neutral zone within which the shipping of all nations would be safe and from which all hostile war craft would be expelled has not been brought to him for an opinion. He indicated by his attitude that he considered such a plan a hopeless task, inasmuch as to create the zone all of the warring nations would have to agree. The President is still hopeful that the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties will be approved by the Senate before the present session ends. He said today that he has written to Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, asking that both be pressed as soon as possible.

The President will discuss the Colorado situation with Governor Ammons later in the week. He said that until then the troops will remain in the strike zone.

MERRIMAC PROJECT TO BE RECONSIDERED

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Congressmen were notified today by Brig.-Gen. Dan C. Kingman, chief of army engineers, that the adverse report on the project of deepening the Merrimac river channel from Lowell to the sea has been returned to the district engineer, Colonel Craighill, for further consideration. Opportunity is given for further argument in its favor.

FRENCH CLAIM TO BE FORCING LINES FORWARD

Paris Communique Tells of Progress in the Argonne and Carrying Trenches in the Woivre

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 14, 5 p. m.—The latest official report states the Germans bombarded the Allies' trenches heavily in the region of the Aisne northwest of Houpir, the Allies' reply throwing the trenches into disorder. No infantry attacks occurred on either side, but the Allies' artillery destroyed important works on the outskirts of Ailles.

In the Argonne mining operations resulted in slight progress for the Allies. In the Woivre the Allies repulsed two violent counter attacks after carrying a line of trenches over a front of 500 meters.

Dec. 15—In Belgium, the latest communique states, the French attacks made progress along the Ypres canal and west of Holbeke. In Alsace the Germans resumed the offensive northwest of Cernay but were repulsed.

SHERIFF RACE ON IN MIDDLESEX

Adelbert B. Messer of Concord, Republican, state committeeman from the fifth Middlesex district, is a candidate against Sheriff John R. Fairbairn of Middlesex county for the Republican nomination for sheriff in 1915. The sheriff is elected once every five years. Mr. Messer said today that although the primaries do not come until next September he has already begun campaigning.

Urged by a number of Republicans of South Framingham to oppose Sheriff Fairbairn, Mr. Messer said he made sure of the support of some of the prominent Republicans of the county and then decided to enter the race.

ARIZONA LABOR LAW PROCLAIMED

PHENIX, Ariz.—Gov. George W. P. Hunt on Monday proclaimed the measures carried at the November election, including the prohibition and the 80 per cent anti-alien labor laws, effective Jan. 1, 1915.

WASHINGTON—The President today explained that no formal protest has been made to this government by any foreign nations regarding Arizona's anti-alien labor law. Formal inquiry has been made by Great Britain, Italy and some other nations. But the President does not believe that there is any discrimination in the Arizona act that would make it parallel to the California anti-alien land-owning law which resulted in the controversy with Japan.

CONTRACTS FOR SALEM SAMPLE HOUSES AWARDED

SALEM, Mass.—Contracts were signed by the Salem rebuilding trust for two sample houses on Winthrop street. One of these houses is to be a one-family structure and is to be erected at a cost of \$2600 and the other a two-family house to cost \$4450. Work is to begin on them at once. Many sets of plans have been received for a tenement-house proposition but no action has been taken on them.

John Hilder of New York, field secretary of the National Housing Association, comes here Thursday to inspect the burned area. He is to be the guest of the rebuilding trustees and will make recommendations as to the development of the district.

BELGRADE ONCE MORE IN HANDS OF THE SERBIANS

London Despatch Says It Is Officially Announced That Troops of Little Kingdom Have Reoccupied Capital City

DEFEAT IS ADMITTED

Vienna Communique Reports Encountering Superior Force of Serbians Which Compelled Austrians to Carry Out Retreat

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 15—It is officially announced that the Serbian troops have again reoccupied Belgrade.

NISH, Dec. 15—An official communique announces that the Serbians continued the pursuit of the Austrians on the 14th. Considerable numbers of prisoners, guns and war material, including ammunition, were taken.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15—A communique from Vienna announces that the Austrian offensive movement encountered a superior force of Serbians southeast of Valievo, which compelled the Austrians to halt and then carry out an extended retreat.

PRESIDENT AGAIN STATES DISFAVOR FOR AN ALIEN TEST

He Also Declines to Say Whether He Would Veto Pending Immigration Bill

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today newspaper men today that he is opposed to the literacy test for admission of aliens to the United States. He made it clear that he thinks a man's ability to read and write is not necessarily an accurate index of his citizenship quality. He declined to say whether he would veto the immigration bill if it should pass Congress containing this provision, but said he would not cross that bridge until he reached it. He said he could not give blanket endorsement to the Burnett-Dillingham measure now pending in the Senate after passing the House, believing that there are good and bad items in it.

DRESDEN ARRIVES AT PUNTA ARENAS; TO MAKE REPAIRS

WASHINGTON—American Consul Latham at Punta Arenas late Monday cabled the state department that the German cruiser Dresden had reached that port. She is badly damaged. She will be allowed to make repairs, but will be compelled to sail immediately afterward or else intern.

The German embassy here issued the following statement in regard to the recent battle between the British and German fleets off the coast of South America:

"According to official information, eight English cruisers, among them two of the Invincible type, took part in the battle off Falkland islands. The Dresden, which arrived undamaged at Punta Arenas, intercepted a wireless message which stated that the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst were sunk and that the Leipzig was burning. Nothing definite was known about the Nürnberg."

RUSSIA REPORTS ARMY IS PURSUING FORCES OF KAISER

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Dec. 15—The general staff reports that the Russians continue to drive back the retreating Germans in the direction of Mlava. In the neighborhood of Dukla Passes the report adds that Austrian columns are descending the northern slopes of the Carpathians.

REPORT OF CANADIANS IN EGYPT IS DOUBTED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Reports appearing in American papers that Canadian troops have been landed in Egypt apparently are not reliable, the authorities here implying that there are as well as previous rumors are baseless.

WOMEN'S CLUB LEADER HERE

Mrs. John D. Sherman of Chicago, chairman of the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has come to Boston to consult with Mrs. Emmos Crocker of Pittsburg, formerly conservation chairman, upon the work of the General Federation in that department. Mrs. Sherman is at the Hotel Bellevue.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

BERNARD SHAW GIVES FOURTH IN LECTURE SERIES

British Dramatist Tells Gathering at Kingsway Hall Whole Industrial System Depends on the Reserve Army of Labor

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In his fourth lecture on the redistribution of income at the Kingsway hall, Bernard Shaw said that the whole industrial system depended upon a reserve army of labor. Business could only be carried on profitably if employers were able to go out and find a man ready to work when they wanted him, and were able to turn men off when they no longer wanted them without feeling any responsibility for what became of them.

They could not say to a man, you are destitute because you are idle, and accordingly they fell back on the poor law. The result was that a really intelligent laborer who saw through things and wanted an easy living, did not work, he went to the guardians and told them that he was just destitute, and they had to feed and clothe him.

In the morning they asked him whether he would turn a crank, or chop wood. As an experienced man he knew that if he said he would like to chop wood, they would set him turning the crank, so he said the opposite of the thing he wanted to do. He lived at the expense of the ratepayers, occasionally went out and worked for a day or two, and then returned to the guardians, when the whole comedy began again.

Class of Proprietors

Arising out of the institution of private property, land and capital, Mr. Shaw said, they got in the first place a class of proprietors whom they called the upper classes, and then a large body of persons whom they called the proletariat. They had to pay the proprietors for the use of the land. With the increase of population the land rose in value, and the proprietors became rich. They got into the position of having more money than they needed to spend, spare money; that was capital. Thus, the landed classes became the capitalist classes.

The proprietors classes, however, had money and broad acres, but could not use them, and so between them and the proletariat they eventually got the middle classes, the class that organized production. Society really hung upon the middle class, because the proprietors class were entirely helpless, and the proletariat, until quite lately, were in the same position. The middle class being composed of educated people, came between these two classes, made agreement to hire land and pay rent, hire their spare money and pay interest, and then turned round upon the vast proletariat, who had neither land nor capital, and purchased their labor from them for so much a week.

Organized Production

Then the middle classes organized production and out of the produce paid the landlord his rent, the capitalist his interest, and the worker his wages, and what was left they called profit, and kept for themselves. What had been happening lately was that the upper classes had found out that they need not be so entirely dependent on the middle classes as they thought, and the proletariat were beginning to make the same discovery.

Mr. Shaw remarked that he could live like the upper class if he liked, he had the means, he was enormously popular, yet instead of living the life of the idle rich, there he stood delivering his lecture. He did not get a single farthing of the money the audience had paid to listen to him. He did get the gratification of his vanity, but the audience got no fun out of it all. They simply paid to hear him talk. The lectures were entirely uncommercial and proved that the money incentive was not everything. People spent very little time in earning; spending, destroying, consuming—that was really how they lived.

After declaring that the working classes were used up by the present system, entirely from the point of view of production, and without regard to their interests as human beings, Mr. Shaw went on to say that the workers demanded a minimum of well-being, and finding that they could not get the minimum by trade union action alone they entered Parliament to persuade it to make the minimum legal. The battle had been one for a steadily advancing legal standard, for wages, for working hours, for safety.

One Thing at a Time

The law could do only one thing at a time. Every encroachment upon the system of private property began in this way. Every successive minimum was territory snatched from the system. By this method the capitalist system was undermined. The capitalists attempted to meet it as labor gained stronger representation in Parliament by representing that if the minimum was raised their business would be destroyed.

It was true that there were business always on the margin, which could only show a profit by the most merciless sweating and grinding of the workers. A steadily advancing minimum would ruin these businesses but it did not ruin all business. These would, in fact, come a time, however, when an industry would say to the government that it

could not stand the pressure any longer, and the government would have to step in and give a grant in aid to this industry.

Before that point was reached the employer would probably turn his business into a joint stock company and accept the position of manager at a salary. He would work the business so as to pay the landlord his rent, the worker his wages and himself his salary, but the capitalist would be eliminated, and the landlord begin to find himself taxed so that the government might be able to give financial help to industry which by that time would be under government control.

RESTRICTIONS ON HOSTILE ALIENS IN LONDON ARE URGED

County Council Resolves It Is Undesirable That Germans Should Have Much Freedom

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In connection with the resolution passed by the London county council on Oct. 27, to the effect that it was highly undesirable in the interests of London that a large number of Germans and others belonging to those countries at war with England, discharged from employment, should be allowed free access to all parts of London and it should be referred to the general purposes committee to arrange for a representation to be made to his Majesty's government to make the necessary military arrangements to give effect to this view, the committee recently reported to the council that they did not consider any good purpose would be served merely by the communication to the government of an abstract expression of opinion, and that the better course was for the council to render practical assistance by supplying information and aid to the government departments concerned. The committee further recommended that the reference should be discharged.

Kingsley Wood said the resolution had been passed unanimously by the council and that it represented the opinion of the vast majority of the people of London. The committee had adopted an unusual course in turning down the resolution. The building acts committee, over which he presided, had had before them some serious cases which, prima facie, appeared to require the investigation of the government.

A motion by Lord Haddo that the general purposes committee be instructed to forward the council's resolution of Oct. 27 to the government, was negatived, and the committee's recommendation was adopted.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA EARNINGS SAID TO BE A RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, South Australia—There are few, if any, countries in the world which have more reason to be proud of their railways systems than South Australia. The credit balance, after paying all working expenses and interest charges on loan capital since their inception, was on June 30 last £533,651.

For the financial year 1913-14 the total earnings constituted a record, amounting to £2,337,251, as compared with £2,222,436 for the previous year. The net revenue last year was £831,846, equal to 5.33 per cent on a capital expenditure of £15,599,333 on average miles open, this being the more satisfactory view in view of the fact that of late years the railway construction policy has mainly been devoted to the building of developmental lines in sparsely settled country.

It is interesting to note that in comparison with the interest earned, the rate of interest chargeable to railways on all loan expenditure on open lines was 3 1/2 per cent, a total charge of £566,497 for the year. The mileage open to June 30, including 155 1/2 miles constructed during the year, was 1,845, and the average cost per mile amounted to £8500.

Including the Commonwealth railway from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta, 478 miles in length, which was leased from that government, a total of 2,323 miles was operated, and during the year the sum of £1,491,642 was spent on the construction and equipment of lines.

SWISS BUDGET PLANS TO TAKE CARE OF DEFICIT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Advices from Berne, Switzerland, state that the Swiss government proposed to meet the estimated deficit of 2740,000 in the budget by doubling the tax on those who are unable to perform military service and also the import duties on alcohol and the statistical duties, by raising the postal rates for newspapers, printed matter, parcels, etc., and by increasing the customs and telephone subscriptions and charges for telephone calls.

The proposed raising of the Swiss inland parcel rates, which at present are probably lower than those of any other country in the world, will, it is considered, produce, with the increase in other postal rates, about £240,000. In order to lessen the mobilization debt a federal war tax is being prepared, but this is only a temporary measure and will yield about £180,000.

GOVERNMENT AID IN BRITAIN URGED FOR CHEMICALS

Sir William A. Tilden Says This Industry Generally and Not Merely the Dye Branch Needs the Whole Assistance of State

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The important decision of the government to take part in financing the dye industry rendered of special interest the lecture on "The Supply of Chemicals to Britain and Her Dependencies," which was given a short while ago at the Royal Society of Arts by Sir William A. Tilden, under the chairmanship of Sir William Ramsay.

Sir William Tilden urged that the chemical industry generally, and not merely the dye branch, needed state assistance if it were to meet future German competition. It had to be remembered that the color-maker was dependent on the production of many chemicals, which represented intermediate stages in the processes which led from the raw materials to the finished product. As the production of these chemicals was naturally associated with other chemical manufactures, it was to be hoped that protection would be extended beyond the immediate field of the dye-maker.

Primarily, Sir William Tilden said, the remedy for the present state of affairs could only be found in a better appreciation of the value of natural science throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was not so much the education of chemists which was at fault as the technical education of the public as a whole. The secret of German success lay in the basis acted on in all German chemical factories of employing the best available skill and the constant appeal to research. In England there were many able young chemists, but more were required.

In order to give some idea of the enormous scale on which the German chemical industry is carried on, and with which it would be necessary for the British industry to compete, the speaker showed lantern pictures of typical German works. One of these, established at Leipzig as recently as 1901, now covered 62 acres. The capital required in the industry was great. Thus, when German chemists decided to deprive India of her indigo industry by producing synthetic indigo, they invested about £900,000 for the industrial production of this one coloring matter.

Dyes were not the only chemical products of which there was likely to be a shortage in the United Kingdom. Photographic chemicals, and perfumes, among other things, the lecturer said, had been systematically imported from Germany, as well as fine chemicals required for analytical purposes.

In conclusion Sir William Tilden said that after the war many business men, moved only by commercial considerations, would be greatly tempted to resume former business relations with Germany. The German chemical manufacturers had a powerful organization behind them. Let the Germans keep any markets that they could retain outside the British empire, but every man who cared for his country would surely demand that business at home should be limited to British goods.

VIENNA REPORTS TURKISH ARMY IN GOOD CONDITION

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The Sudetische Korrespondenz recently published the following report received from Constantinople of the condition of the Turkish army which has now taken the field.

"The mobilization of the Turkish army was completed with a perfection hitherto unknown, owing to the fact that this time the Turkish command had sufficient time in which to collect the troops at prearranged points. Foreign military critics admit that the equipment of the Turkish troops is good in every respect.

"The ample artillery material is excellent, the horses good and sufficiently numerous, the equipment of the men themselves thoroughly modern and calculated to meet all requirements. The organization of the commissariat has met with special commendation. Under the direction of German instructors large quantities of provisions have been collected at various points, and it is considered certain that this branch of the Turkish military administration, which proved to be inadequately organized during the Balkan war, will be capable of meeting all requirements during the present campaign.

"Reserve forces have been in process of training for weeks, so that in this respect also eventualities have been provided for. The morale of the army, concluded the report, may be described as excellent, and the Turkish population itself is awaiting the progress of events with steadfastness and determination."

DUTCH PLAN THREE CAMPS

(Special to the Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—The Dutch government has decided to collect all the interned Belgian soldiers, amounting in all to 36,000, into three large camps at Zeist, Harderwyk and Oldebroek.



Arrival of Jason at Devonport. Front row, left to right—Mayor of Plymouth, Earl Beauchamp, Admiral Egerton, Captain Courtney. Tall man in rear, Mr. Acland, under secretary, foreign affairs

LABOR TROUBLE IN BIG GERMAN PLANT SETTLED

Men Employed at the Torpedo Works Hear Representatives of Firm and Admiralty on Overtime and Sunday Work

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Ger.—According to the Vorwaerts, turners and machine hands employed at the Schwartzkopf torpedo works recently held a largely attended meeting to discuss the question of overtime and Sunday work. The workers had been particularly disquieted by an announcement on the part of the masters as to the unconditional execution of overtime and Sunday work, signed not only by the governing board, but also by officials connected with the building department of the imperial navy.

At the request of the men, representatives from the firm and the admiralty attended the meeting, Messrs. Schwartzkopf being represented by Herr Noelle, chief engineer, and the admiralty by Dr. von Finckh, industrial adviser to the navy. The case for the men was first put to the meeting, and reference was made to the pressure under which they had been working in the departments in question. In spite of the fact, however, that they had pointed out to the firm that there were many vacancies in the workshops and had offered to supply them from among the number of unemployed in the union, the masters had preferred to resort to the use of overtime and Sunday work rather than take on fresh hands.

War Altered Conditions

Herr Noelle in reply pointed out that the war had altered many industrial conditions, and that every effort must be made to meet the increased demands from the building department of the navy. In such circumstances it was natural that difficulties should arise, and he was therefore grateful to the men for the solution they offered and quite agreed with their point of view. It was in the interest of the firm also to avoid extra working hours, and it was by no means their desire to demand overtime from the men unnecessarily.

At the same time, if the working hours hitherto observed were not found adequate in view of the present increased demand for production, they would have to be exceeded. The men might rest assured, however, that they would be subjected to no compulsion of any kind; all that was expected of them was that they should conform to the wishes of the firm, when these were in accord with the necessities of the moment.

Dr. von Finckh then pointed out that the admiralty must perforce refrain from any intervention in the private affairs of individual firms. It was, however, naturally to the interest of the government to see that the necessary work was executed.

Understanding Complete

Stiering, as representative of the Metal Workers Union, then brought the meeting to a close by remarking upon the extreme importance for both sides of such a meeting, seeing that the result of such a frank discussion had been the establishment of a complete understanding between both parties. It was easily comprehensible that workers, and especially skilled workmen such as those employed by Messrs. Schwartzkopf, should wish to avoid working overtime, not alone in their own interests, but also to help to decrease the number of unemployed by leaving work to be done by their comrades. It was not, therefore, from lack of good will that they had objected to longer hours; they were themselves only too anxious to execute the work necessary for the needs of the army and navy.

Commenting upon the report of the meeting, the Vorwaerts remarked that

the statements made by Herr Noelle and Dr. von Finckh were perfectly satisfactory. There would indeed have been no need to protest if workers had not received the impression that the authorities had lent their cooperation to the exercise of pressure on the men; and if there had not been isolated instances of such pressure.

The discussion had, however, succeeded in clearing the atmosphere, and in the interests of both parties it was highly desirable that endeavors should be made to solve future difficulties in the same way, not only during the war, but afterwards, in time of peace.

JEWISH SOLDIERS AMONG THOSE WHO GET IRON CROSS

Dr. Blumenthal in Berlin Says Jew Is No Less Inspired by Patriotism Than His Countryman

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—At a recent meeting of the German Military Union, the German rabbi, Dr. Blumenthal, spoke on the subject of the participation of German Jews in the present war. He laid special stress on the fact that up to that time there had been no official announcement as to the number of Jews who had taken the field, or the number of casualties among Jews.

Large Jewish organizations had, it was true, he said, made inquiries of Jewish communities throughout the country, but the information thus obtained was insufficient and by no means complete, since in many cases no answer had been received. An approximate estimate, however, showed that German Jews had joined the colors in almost the same proportion as had the followers of other religions in Germany.

Exactly the same percentage had not been reached, it was due to the fact that there were numerous Jews living in Germany who were not naturalized. In any case it was satisfactory to be able to state that as many as 400 instances had already become known in which Jewish soldiers had been awarded the Iron Cross.

Again, upon the outbreak of war, an exceptional number of Jewish youths, who were not of military age, had volunteered for service. From all this it might be seen that the Jew was no less inspired by patriotism than the rest of his countrymen, and Dr. Blumenthal, therefore expressed the hope that upon the conclusion of peace all the limitations and disabilities would be removed which the Jews had hitherto endured.

SCOTCH CHEESE PRODUCT SAID TO BE UNDER AVERAGE

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—In the annual report issued by the instructor in cheese-making for the stewardry of Scotland, Peter A. McWilliam states that this has not been a specially good season for the making of cheeses of the highest quality.

Excepting July the cheeses were as a rule good, but the quantity made was under the average, and the extra prices will no more than compensate for the smaller quantity made.

The board of agriculture for Scotland, together with the labor exchange department of the Board of Trade, is going carefully into the question of the present shortage of agricultural labor, of which complaint is made in many districts of Scotland.

The labor exchange of Glasgow offers to assist farmers in obtaining the help required, and where British labor is not to be had the services of such of the 3000 Belgian refugees in Scotland as have had experience of agricultural work will be used to fill the gap. This does not, however, apply to the prohibited areas.

REICHSTAG PLANS WORK OF SESSION

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The Vorwaerts recently announced that with a view to arranging for the work to be done by the Reichstag when it reassembled, a so-called "free commission" had been formed, as at the moment no Reichstag commission was in existence. The commission consisted of 36 members, so that the smaller parties, which would not be represented in the budget commission, might send deputies. The Social Democratic party sent the following delegates: Bauer, Dr. David, Ebert, Haase, Hoek, Ledebour, Legien, Molkenbuhr, Scheidemann and Robert Schmidt.

An Appropriate Christmas Gift

WHAT can be more appropriate as an expression of the Christmas spirit than a Parker Lucky Curve Fountain Pen? A more enduring token of esteem and well wishes would be hard to imagine.

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6—No. 28—Self-Filler or Standard \$2.50.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
PLYMOUTH, England—The arrival at Plymouth of the Jason, the auxiliary ship of the United States navy, which is engaged in the pleasant task of carrying gifts to the children of the belligerent nations, aroused the greatest interest. The vessel was received with naval, military and civic honors. The British and American flags were both flown on the public buildings of Plymouth and Devonport, the ships were manned, and the guards of honor were composed of bluejackets and soldiers.

An official welcome in the name of the admiralty and war office was extended to the officers and men of the Jason by Sir George Egerton, commander-in-chief at Devonport, Rear Admiral Godfrey Mundy, admiral superintendent, and Major General Penton, fortress commander, while Earl Beauchamp, lord president of the council, and F. D. Acland, under-secretary for foreign affairs, extended a welcome on behalf of the government. The mayor of Plymouth and the leading members of the corporation, on behalf of the civic authorities, also welcomed the Jason.

The local torpedo flotilla met the Jason off the Eddystone lighthouse, and as the American vessel proceeded toward the Prince of Wales' basin, Devonport dockyard, she was saluted by the sirens of innumerable vessels. The vessel being made fast, Lieutenant Commander Courtney, the captain of the Jason, and his officers, stood at the salute, while the band played the national anthem. Sir George Egerton and his staff, with the other distinguished naval and military officers, the government representatives, several members of the American embassy, and others then went aboard to greet the Jason's officers, and John Callen O'Loughlin, a former assistant secretary of state, who is entrusted with the task of handing over the gifts to the responsible authorities.

In the evening Mr. O'Loughlin and the officers of the Jason were entertained by the government. Proposing the toast of the children of America, Earl Beauchamp said that His Majesty's government had felt that it was quite impossible for that interesting and unique occasion to pass without marking it in some such fashion. It would have been against the wishes of the people of the country if serious notice had not been taken of the arrival of the ship.

From every part of the country there had been expressions of opinion showing how it had stirred the feelings of the people of Great Britain. The Drapers' Company had intimated their anxiety to give voluntary help in every way in their power in order to assist in the distribution of the goods. He had also received from Earl Kitchener a letter expressing his own and the army's cordial appreciation and grateful thanks for the kind thought of the American people.

BANDS ARE TO PLAY IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Orders have been given for the Guards bands to play in Trafalgar square in the afternoons, instead of in the Green park as heretofore. The decision to move the bands to Trafalgar square brings military music right into the heart of the capital, and should prove a welcome aid to recruitment.

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Sam'l Buxbaum of Brookline handles it, also Otis Simonds of Faneuil Hall Market.

MILO C. JONES
Box 637, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

SILESIA CALLED VITAL POINT IN GERMAN DEFENSE

Province of Empire Is Described as One of Its Great Sources of Wealth, Being Extremely Rich in Coal and Mineral Mines

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The nearer the Russian armies approach western Europe, the more imperative from the German point of view is the defense of Prussian Silesia. This province is one of the great sources of wealth of the German empire, being extremely rich in coal and mineral mines.

The Temps devotes an article to the study of the geography of Silesia from the point of view of its strategic importance. It describes the province as lying in a vast depression extending between the wooded heights of Poland and the Sudeten hills.

"Its strategic importance," states the Temps, "is enormous, communicating as it does with Galicia by the upper valley of the Vistula, and with the Danube and with Vienna by way of Moravia and the valley of the March. The affluents of the Oder on its western bank form a series of good lines of defense cutting diagonally across the great line of operation, Breslau-Liegnitz-Gorlitz."

Russian Army Obstacles

"The great obstacles to the Russian army will be these affluents: First, the Neisse of Glatz crosses the Glatz Kessel, passes through Glatz, a fortified town with large industries, and after having received the waters of the Steinau runs through Neisse. The lower valley is low-lying and marshy, the river being given to overflowing its banks and causing floods. Second, the Weistritz, the river which flows through Schweidnitz, formerly a fortified town, and in the upper valley of which are situated the rich coal mines of Waldenburg. Third, the Katschbeck which encloses the low lying ground between the mountains and the Oder (this line of defense, however, can be turned at Hirschberg), it passes through Liegnitz, a great industrial center. Fourth, the Bober on which is Hirschberg.

"The country is crossed in every direction by railways and roads. At the Glatz Kessel Prussia juts into Bohemia and thanks to the numerous roads which run through Glatz into that province, the Germans have the benefit of an excellent frontier which gives them and the Austrians the facility of turning the passes at the heads of the valleys.

"The Oder at its marked bend at the frontier of Moravia opens up a natural communication between Breslau and Vienna. Breslau is the center and capital of the province, an industrial town of first rate importance, a great depot of foodstuffs and the market for all the products of the country round. It is one of the most important and the richest cities in Germany and has a population exceeding 400,000 inhabitants.

An Excellent Basis

"Placed at the junction of seven railway lines, Breslau would form an excellent basis of operations on this side of the war area. Its military importance is therefore considerable, but in spite of this the city has not been fortified to the extent demanded by its value as a strategic position, for it was erected when an offensive movement of the Russians towards Silesia was considered to be too risky an adventure for them to undertake, since they would run the risk of being cut off by German army corps marching from Thorn and Eastern Prussia.

"At the present time Upper Silesia is without adequate means of defense against Russian invasion, the small and antiquated strongholds of Glatz and Deisse being almost useless. To remedy this situation, works are being carried out at Breslau to render it capable of the longest and stoutest resistance possible. Glogau, on the western bank of the Oder, and at the junction of four railways, is a fortified town, but its defenses date from Frederick II., with the exception of some works on the south side of the town, and five modern forts at a distance of between four and six kilometers of the town.

Valley Hilly and Wooded

"The upper valley of the Oder is hilly and wooded as far as Ratibor; beyond Cosel, an insignificant town, the left bank of the river is marshy; on the right bank, before Oppeln, is situated the high ground of Sanct Annaberg, an important position in the present war, and one which will probably be very strongly held and vigorously defended. Beyond Oppeln the banks of the river are low and the country is level.

"In Lower Silesia, the Russian army advancing towards the west, between Glogau and Breslau, will be protected on the right by the marshes of the Odra, and will reach the Oder at a place below the wide reaches of the river, which should be easily fordable. Glogau is not defended sufficiently to enable it to make as long and as energetic a resistance as the fortified camps to the north, such as Thorn and Posen. Finally, Upper Silesia will form a very useful secondary base to the Russian army."

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY SAID TO BE INCREASING

Berlin Paper Says Drop in September From Year Before Was Nearly 25 Per Cent

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Discussing the economic situation recently the Vorwaerts professed to be by no means satisfied with the measures which had so far been taken with a view to the relief of unemployment.

In spite of the fact that trade had certainly improved since the first few weeks of August, the state of the labor market still left much to be desired, as would be seen from the statement that in September, 1914, 324,070 workers were being employed by 386 firms, as compared with 427,724 employed by the same number of firms the previous year, a reduction of 24.3 per cent.

Collieries and iron and machine factories were most affected. The coal production for August, 1913, was 25,924,000 tons, as compared with only 15,769,000 tons in August, 1914, and it was the same in the iron industry. The returns of the German iron and steel industry in Germany and Luxembourg had sunk from 1,564,345 tons in July to 521,427 tons in August and 518,184 tons in September.

Full official statistics, continued the Vorwaerts, as to the actual number of unemployed in the country were, unfortunately, lacking, and other figures which were available would only allow of a partial statement. Only 800 out of 2000 labor bureaus, for instance, had issued statistics, but from these it appeared that during September as many as 645,000 workers of both sexes had applied for 330,000 vacancies, only 258,000 of which it had been found possible to fill, so that there remained no less than 387,000 persons out of employment.

Compared with the figures published by these same bureaus the previous year, the present statement pointed to an increase of 134,000 unemployed, and a decrease of vacancies and of posts filled amounting to 27,000 and 22,000 respectively. Again, only 52 out of approximately 100 labor organizations had issued statistics, but from the figures quoted by 39 of these for the month of September it appeared that 216,603, or 16 per cent of their members were out of work, making 167,536 more than during the same month in the previous year.

MAY NAME PARIS STREET AFTER THE KING OF BELGIUM

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The Journal des Debats challenges the right of moderns to tamper either with the traditions or the language of France. Its Croquis de Paris, in a recent issue, welcomes the scheme for naming one of Paris' main thoroughfares after King Albert, but when the scheme, Vandal fashion, touches on the Pont de la Concorde or the Champs Elysees as fit recipients of the new name, the Journal des Debats, with the authority of its 126 years, objects.

La Concorde and Les Champs Elysees evoke too many memories, are too essentially and irrefragably Paris, ever to lend themselves to any travesty, however honorable. The Journal proposes that the Avenue d'Antin should be the one to be renamed. There are already a Chaussee d'Antin and a Rue d'Antin, so that Paris would be benefited by the disappearance of the avenue.

There is also the new Passy thoroughfare, which is to link the Trocadero to the green lawns of Ranelagh, now the Avenue de la Muette, but which would do no dishonor to a kingly appellation. But whatever the new name is finally put up, implores the Journal, let it be in good French, "Boulevard du Roi Albert" and not "Boulevard Roi Albert," which is mere modern jargon.

ITALIAN ARMY PLANS INCLUDE MORE OFFICERS

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—Some important decisions have been taken by the new Italian cabinet with regard to military matters. General Zupelli's project for the full equipment of the army was discussed in detail and approved and the necessary amount of 400,000,000 lire granted. This sum is in addition to the 350,000,000 lire in General Grandi's estimate, most of which has already been expended.

The number of officers is to be increased, as the special duties of many render it impossible for them to be available as combatants in case of mobilization, and certain modifications are to be made in the appointment of sub-lieutenants. A tax is to be levied upon the following amongst other items, entrance tickets to cinematograph shows, bills of exchange, and commercial transactions.

FRENCH NAVY ACTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—An official communiqué by the minister of marine states that French warships are actively repressing contraband trading. Recently a steamer with 150 German reservists on board was captured by the battleship Bouvet and brought into Toulon. The reservists were interned.



(Copyright by Sport and General)

German soldiers buying fruit from a stall in Brussels

PROGRESS OF CAMPAIGN IN POLAND IS DESCRIBED IN REVIEW OF THE EVENTS

Battles Taking Place in Eastern Theater of European War With Their Rapid and Extensive Movements, From All Points of View Are of Greatest Interest

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—It is natural that the people of the west should be more concerned with the fighting on the western than on the eastern battlefield. Nevertheless, the battles of Poland, with their rapid and extensive movements and counter-movements, are from almost all points of view of greater interest and even of greater importance.

In France and Flanders the two battle lines stretching from the narrow seas to Switzerland, through Flanders and France, test each other in a great trial of endurance. In the more open battlefield of Poland, where the first phase of the present war, it now seems clear, will be decided, the conditions give more scope for the strategic skill of the opposing general staffs, and the possibility is always present of some definite result brought about by the superior skill of one command in outmaneuvering the other.

In the east, also, there are at the moment more vital issues at stake than in the west. The Germans are fighting a desperate battle to keep the Russian troops out of the province of Silesia, the invasion of which, it is certain, will have far-reaching consequences, while the Russians appear determined, now that they have approached so closely to the German frontier, not to be content merely with driving the invading armies out of Russian Poland. And whatever may be the result of the operations in the east they are bound to have an important effect on the battle in the west.

When the Slav forces approached so closely to the Silesian frontier on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front, General von Hindenburg carried out with, at any rate, temporary success, a movement characteristic of that able and confident commander who has never, as he told an interviewer some time ago, allowed his capacity for soldiering to be weakened and undermined by the study of poetry and belles-lettres generally.

Concentrating large bodies of troops, some nine army corps, in the north, by means of the marvelous system of strategic railways on the German side of the Polish frontier, he hurled them at the weaker forces on the Russian right, between the Vistula and the Warta. His object, apparently, was to make a rapid raid on Warsaw, before the Russian right could be reinforced, and by threatening the Polish capital to compel the Russians to put a stop to the march on Cracow and Silesia.

At the moment of writing, Nov. 27, this effort, successful at the outset, would appear to have been checked and defeated, according to Lord Kitchener in a statement to the House of Lords, with heavier losses to the Germans than they had ever suffered before.

The position, however, is somewhat obscure. The Russian troops under pressure of superior numbers fell back towards the Bzura river, which flows into the Vistula below Warsaw. There a great battle was apparently fought along the line of the Bzura towards Lowicz. The forcing of the Bzura river, with its wide marshes on either side, was probably about as difficult as the forcing of the Vistula and, like that effort, failed.

At the same time another German force advanced from the west, from the direction of Kalisch, and pressed the Russians back toward Lodz. The capture of that important place by the Germans has not been mentioned in any official communiques, but the Russian report speaks of an incursion of the Germans in the region of Strykow, Brzeziny, Koluszki, Rzgow and Tuszyń,

firmly by Lord Kitchener, the official Russian reports themselves did not definitely claim a victory. It is said that the Russian headquarters staff have only twice claimed a victory, one being at Lemberg, or Lvoff, as it is now called, and the other on the Vistula.

While this reticence and restraint is doubtless admirable, it has apparently had the effect of rousing the people of Petrograd, who are convinced that a great victory has been accomplished, to a very high pitch of expectation, and when the headquarters staff do definitely announce the extent of their success, Petrograd will perhaps be disappointed if it does not include the surrender of General von Mackensen's army, or some equally sweeping victory.

In the west the position remains on the whole much as it was before. There have been rumors of a fresh German offensive in Flanders, these stories pointing apparently to a renewed attempt to cross the Yser about Dixmude. The developments in the east may, however, have caused a change of plan. In his speech in the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener said the greatest German effort against the bastion of Ypres took place on Nov. 11, when the Prussian Guard failed to carry the British positions. Since then the position of the allies has, on the whole, improved. They have pushed the Germans out of and to the north of the Bixchoote wood, Bixchoote being itself recaptured by the allies, and they have pushed them back from St. Eloi south of Ypres. The Germans also no longer occupy the "heights dominating Armentieres," although the allies never admitted that they had secured any such commanding position.

There has been severe fighting east of Arras, which has been severely bombarded by the Germans, at Misy near Vailly, near Souain, and at other points along the line to Verdun. South of Verdun the French advance continues, and, besides their operations in Alsace, the French have been able to bombard Arnville, which is on the frontier just southwest of Metz. Generally, however, the situation is more or less stationary.

In the Caucasus, the Russians continue to press towards Erzerum, while the Turks claim success in the Batum region. In Egypt, there have been no further developments, and on sea the sinking of the British battleship Bulwark, apparently as the result of an internal explosion, off Sheerness, at the mouth of the Thames.

ITALY DOUBTFUL AS TO EFFECT OF ISLAMIC ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—The serious misgivings felt in Italy at the time of writing, as to the probable effect in Cyrenaica and Tripoli of the threatened great Islamic movement in the British and French possessions in Africa, are in no way reassured by the statements in the German press to the effect that Italy will not be molested.

Doubt is expressed of the possibility of confining such a movement, which is more fanatical than political, within the boundary of any of the Christian domains, whose destruction it aims at. It is recognized that in their own interests Turkey, Germany and Austria will endeavor to prevent any difficulties arising as regards Italy, but it is considered impossible for Turkey, even if sincerely so desiring, to circumscribe the conflagration, and in any case the assurances would only last as long as Italy maintains her neutrality.

The sincerity of the Turkish declarations of good will are also doubted by those who are in a position to judge. General Ameglio, the Governor of Cyrenaica, who came to Rome to confer with the ministry upon the situation in the Italian colonies, will return without delay, having, it is believed, obtained additional troops to cope with the difficulties there.

FRANCO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP SHOWN AT THE TRENCHES

Soldiers of Two Armies Meet at Well, Exchange Objects and Have Refreshments Together

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—An anecdote is related in the Temps of the not unfriendly relations established between French and Bavarian soldiers at a point where their respective trenches were within a short distance of each other. There was but one well available, situated at a short distance from the trenches.

Here the French and German soldiers took it in turns to fetch water, until getting accustomed to the situation they met at the well and exchanged various small objects; they even had refreshments together. During the rest of the day both the French and the Germans occupied themselves by demolishing time after time the defenses which, on both sides, were time after time patiently recommenced.

One day two German officers came out of their trench unarmed and holding up their hands. The French officers on their side left their trenches and a parley took place. The Germans said that it was absurd to go on destroying the works which both the French and the Germans had received orders to erect, and they proposed that they should agree to allow each other to finish their constructions without hindrance from either side.

The French agreed, and exchanged newspapers with the Germans. Just as they were returning to the trenches one of the Germans turned back and said that his battalion would not be long in that particular section of the field. He did not know what troops would take their place, but they might be Prussians. In that case he advised the French to keep on their guard, and promised to let them know by tying pieces of white paper to the wire entanglements which protected their trenches.

GEN. VON MOLTKE DENIES REPORTS OF DISSENSIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to the Berliner Tageblatt General von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, recently granted an interview at Homburg to the representative of a Prague newspaper, in the course of which he expressed his admiration of the achievements of the Austrian batteries before Antwerp.

"It was," said General von Moltke, "a great pleasure to me to experience the soldierly activity and splendid spirit of comradeship exhibited by our allies, and to observe their exemplary bearing. The troops deserve unstinted praise."

Referring to the insidious reports of dissension between the Austrian and German commanders, he maintained that so loyal a brotherhood in arms could be productive of no differences. "We stand, and shall stand together," he concluded, "until we have won the lasting peace which Germany needs as much as Austria, in order to be immune from further attacks."

GREAT HOUSING RELIEF PLAN IN ENGLAND URGED

Vice-Chancellor of University of Leeds Says Now Is the Time to Take Up Problem and Solve While War Is Going On

(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, England—Prof. M. E. Sadler, vice-chancellor of the University of Leeds, speaking on the duty of non-combatants at a meeting in Leeds recently, said those of them, men and women, who might not be called to the front, or even to the colors, had four duties which, if diligently and patiently discharged brought strength and peace. They were endurance, right judgment, forethought, and prayer.

National Unity Observed

The great characteristic of British thought and feeling since the war broke out had been its national unity. It was that unity, unprecedented in recent years, which had enabled the government to make wide plans in matters of finance, commerce, and industry. That great force of unity might be used for the planning and achievement of a social reform indispensable to the material and moral well being of the people.

The social reform to which he referred was that of housing, one of the three fundamental problems, the other two being national defense and education, which could not, in his belief, be settled satisfactorily without the united action of the two great parties in the state. Now was the time to avail themselves of the spirit of unity in order to bring about, circumspcctly but effectively, a great reform in the conditions of housing in town and country districts.

Proceeding, Professor Sadler said before wise action could be taken in that difficult matter, a careful inquiry would be needed. In order that such an inquiry might ascertain the truth, it would be necessary to give great immunity from dismissal to the sanitary officers everywhere. That would mean parliamentary action, followed by an inquiry into the housing conditions in England, Wales, and Scotland in town and country.

United Will of Nation

Such an inquiry should have behind it the power of the united will of the nation. It ought to be resolute in its determination to get at the facts, but ought not to be colored by political partisanship. It should be designed not as a method of postponing action, but deliberately intended to be followed at once by drastic practical reform, which would involve great advance of money from public funds, and be carried out with set purpose in a prefixed term of years.

At this crisis, Professor Sadler said in conclusion, when their thoughts were freed to large views, it would be inspiring to the nation to be asked by the government to undertake this great reform in housing, so that when the war ended and the tension of these times relaxed, they might find that the unity reached in common concern had been used to carry the whole people forward upon a strong current of united purpose, to a great task for the common good.

MANDEL BROTHERS

FOREIGN SHOPS

CHICAGO

FROM overseas we have brought the "world's prize novelties" for place in the "Foreign Shops."

"the art center of Chicago trade"

What better for a charming gift than something which, while appropriate, yet is "different"? With merchandise of this character are the "Foreign Shops" a glitter this Christmas.

Curios, Faience, Rarest of Leatherwares, Art Needlework, Art Linens, Jewelry Novelties, Toilet Specialties, Sheffield Silver, and 1001 novelties so unique they defy classification. Included in this interesting exposition are select wares from Mark Cross and from Liberty and Co. 9th Floor.

"The Christmas Store Beautiful"

CHICAGO

CORCORAN ART GALLERY SHOW COMPREHENSIVE

Exhibition of Washington Institution Open to Works of Any School or Mode, Provided It Has Artistic Excellence

Special to the Monitor from the Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—In one respect the fifth exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings, which was opened at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington Monday night, on private view to a selected company, is unique: it embraces in a larger way than ever before perhaps canvases representative of all the schools and sects of painting in the country, without prejudice. Nobody who had a picture that could pass the committee appointed to prepare the exhibit was shut out. No matter whether the artist's style was one which the committee favored or not, if his work seemed to come up to the required standard of excellence in other respects it was admitted.

It thus happens that the exhibit this year is more diversified than any which has preceded it; and it is the proud claim of the management of the Corcoran gallery that it covers completely the entire field of contemporary American oil painting. Not only that, but practically every American painter of distinction is represented among the 330 canvases to be shown by the Corcoran management from today until Jan. 24. There are continually new movements in art as there are in literature, and the outlook of one generation is the accepted authority of the next. In art these new movements have been particularly noticeable during the last dozen years. In many art exhibits, where the old standards and rules have continued to prevail, this new work has not generally secured recognition. The Corcoran Gallery of Art at this time, however, has opened wide its hospitable doors to everybody with recognized talent, and as a result the present exhibit, it is believed, will attract wide attention as covering a broader field than any of its predecessors, either here or in other American cities.

The four previous exhibitions of contemporary American oil paintings which have been held by the Corcoran Gallery of Art were attended by 174,095 persons, and 91 paintings have been sold at an aggregate price of \$178,210, 35 of which were purchased for the permanent collection of the Corcoran gallery.

Former Senator William A. Clark of Montana has again provided funds for the four cash prizes which have been awarded in connection with the exhibit. The first prize, \$2000 and the Corcoran gold medal, was awarded to J. Alden Weir on his painting, "Portrait of Miss De La." The second prize, \$1500 and the Corcoran silver medal, was awarded to Charles H. Woodbury on his painting, "The Rain-bow." The third prize, \$1000 and the Corcoran bronze medal, went to Gifford Beal on his painting, "The End of the Street," while the fourth prize, \$500 and an honorable mention, went to Richard Blossom Farley on his painting, "Fog."

The jury of awards was made up of Edward W. Redfield, chairman, and Edmund C. Tarbell, Ralph Clarkson, Robert Henri and Emil Carlsen.

The opening view of the paintings on Monday night was an invitation affair, and attracted a large company of prominent men and women of this city. The doors of the gallery were opened at 9 o'clock and the affair did not come to an end until nearly midnight. The general public is to be admitted, beginning today.

The 330 canvases represented at the exhibit this year were the work of about 250 artists, of whom 57 are from New England and 30 from Boston. The list of New England exhibitors follows:

Cecilia Beaux, Gloucester, Mass.; Frank W. Benson, Salem, Mass.; Frederick A. Bosley, Boston; Louise Upton Brumback, Gloucester; Ettore Chase, Winchester, Mass.; Adelaide Cole Chase, William W. Churchill, Marietta Conant, M. Rosamond Coolidge, Martha E. Crocker, Boston; Charles H. Davis, Mystic, Conn.; Joseph B. DeVol, Ogunquit, Me.; F. Usher DeVoll, Providence, R. I.; Harold C. Dunbar, Belmont, Mass.; Gertrude Fluke, Boston; Will Howe Foster, Old Lyme, Conn.; Arthur C. Goodwin, Boston; Bernhard Gutmann, Silvermine, Conn.; Lillian Westcott Hale, Dedham, Mass.; Philip L. Hale, Boston; Mary Brewster Hazen, Boston; Henry H. Hoffman, Old Lyme, Conn.; Charles Hopkinson, Boston; William James, Boston; Sargent Kindell, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Louis Kronberg, Boston; Philip Little, Salem, Mass.; Ernest Lee, Boston; Richard C. Nichols, Boston; William Rogers, Boston; Ed. Kent, Conn.; Carl J. Nordell, Boston; Leonard Ochtmann, Cos Cob, Conn.; Marie Danforth Page, William M. Paxton, Lilla Cabot Perry, Marion L. Pooke, Boston; Charles Relfel, Norwalk, Conn.; Margaret F. Richardson, Boston; Gretchen W. Rogers, Boston; Edward F. Rook, Lyme, Conn.; Albert Felix Schmitt, Howard Everett Smith, Alice Eugenia Schler, Boston; William Lester Stevens, Rockport, Mass.; Helena Sturtevant, Newport, R. I.; Edmund C. Tarbell, Boston; Abbott H. Thayer, Gloucester, N. H.; Leslie F. Thompson, M. Bradish Tibbitt, F. H. Tomkins, Boston; Giovanni Battista T. Van Laner, Litchfield, Conn.; E. Ambrose Whitney, Provincetown, Mass.; Beatrice Whitney, Medway, Mass.; Charles E. Woodbury, Boston.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE—"Secret Service," 2:10, 8:10.
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15.
COLONIAL—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
COMEDY—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
CORT—"Under Cover," 8:15.
PORTY-FOURTH—"The Little Domino," 8:15.
GALETT—"Ruth Chatterton," 8:15.
GLOBE—"Montgomery & Stone," 8:15.
HIPPODROME—"Military Spectacle," 8:15.
IRVING PLACE—"German repertoire," 8:15.

NEW YORK
RELASCO—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
COMEDY—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
CORT—"Under Cover," 8:15.
PORTY-FOURTH—"The Little Domino," 8:15.
GALETT—"Ruth Chatterton," 8:15.
GLOBE—"Montgomery & Stone," 8:15.
HIPPODROME—"Military Spectacle," 8:15.
IRVING PLACE—"German repertoire," 8:15.

CHICAGO
CORT—"A Pair of Sides," 8:15.
GARRICK—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15.

CHANGES AND NEW EXHIBITIONS IN ART GALLERIES OF BOSTON

Pokhades by George L. Noyes, on view this week and next at the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, show that artist's landscape work to have taken on a new delicacy during the past year.

The vigor and good color that has always marked Mr. Noyes' paintings is evident in these new works, but the dominating quality is now reticence. Not with a mechanical veil of so-called poetry does Mr. Noyes secure his effects, but by making the whole instinct with sentiment, as clear in its denotement of mood as the natural scene would appeal to the eye of the person of fine feeling.

Usually Mr. Noyes works for a harmony of two hues, as in his marsh scenes with the warm sere brown contrasted with the cool blue of the water. Again he attains singleness of tone as in the green ship at anchor, and a hint of the distant city seen through the opal harbor mists.

Even when he paints in more than two planes of interest Mr. Noyes manages to harmonize his varying distances by subtly weaving the whole into a close composition of line and mass. He can paint the effect of sunlight in the air and his clouds have both vaporous quality and good feeling for action.

Mr. Noyes also shows several of his fine pastel flower studies, fine because they are well done and because the artist knows that one or two blossoms are sufficient for a picture; there is no reason to thin out the whole garden for a study.

Miss Richardson's Portraits

Miss Margaret Richardson is exhibiting a group of her portraits in another room of the Copley gallery for a fortnight. The work maintains the standard of Miss Richardson's work, a standard recognized by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts when it bought the artist's portrait of herself, called "A Motion Picture," lent for the current exhibit.

This painting reveals the artist's good color and her characteristic dash in unconventional pose. The work is indeed more than a portrait; it is a picture in its story-telling qualities, its honest revelation of a decided temperament.

"A Young Girl" depicts with delicacy and simplicity a sweet-faced young woman who is almost enveloped in a luminous grey robe. The closed hands and the head show. The flesh tones are well represented, the face is well modeled and the hair softly painted. There is an agreeable formal background in tapestry tones. The same subject appears in another pleasing work, this time contrasting a white dress with black accessories.

There is freshness in two boyish heads and the artist's sound drawing is exemplified by her pencil sketches. Several interesting portraits that have been seen in previous shows are also on view.

At the Guild

Paintings by Dwight Blaney form the current one-man show at the Guild of Boston Artists, 102 Newbury street.

Mr. Blaney shows a commendable endeavor to get away from conventional themes in landscape and several of his subjects are well handled. His chief success, however, has been along the lines of familiar subjects, such as the bay

TREMONT TEMPLE, ANIMAL PICTURES

Raymond L. Dittmars, curator of the Bronx Zoological Garden in New York, opened the leaves of his "Book of Nature" on the screen at Tremont temple yesterday and showed the children of all ages present some of the lessons he has learned from the animals, reptiles and insects he has studied. Mr. Dittmars' motion pictures are unusually clear and steady, and the success of some of the more difficult ones he ascribes to his specially constructed cameras and special lenses. As an instructive and entertaining exhibition, these motion pictures are of great value. There are no printed explanations on the films. The lecturer tells the story.

Beginning with various animals the films show the habits of these friends of Mr. Dittmars, and then the next reel takes up the reptiles. Submarine animals, such as salamanders, have a reel to themselves, and then a reel is given to the insects. Finally comes the animal circus, in which the performers are beasts and insects not trained to do funny things but going through actions of their own accord that fit in with human beings' ideas of humor.

As to education, such films as those that show the growth of a frog from the egg to the full-grown animal and the habits and characteristics of the subjects of the pictures have value. Mr. Dittmars gave the lecture the first day.

NEW TUFTS SONG BOOK IS COMING

MEDFORD, Mass.—The new Tufts song book is soon to make its appearance, the first publication of the kind since 1906. The book will contain the standard songs of Tufts and many other colleges, 25 numbers in all, and is said to be the largest volume of the kind ever issued by any institution.

The new book is the work of the Ivy Society. The editor is Leo R. Lewis '87, professor of the department of music in Tufts and Jackson colleges and founder and director of the Tufts Glee and Mandolin Clubs.

SALEM CHURCHMEN MEET
SALEM, Mass.—Forefathers day was observed by the Essex County Congregational Club in the Tabernacle church last night.

glimpsed through a screen of trees in "The Wharf," which is decorative in effect and well-considered in color.

"Spring in Weston" has pleasant sentiment and shows the artist to have been moved by his subject. "Toward the Meadows," "Swamp Lands" and "Autumn on Cape Cod" also appeal.

In the permanent exhibition appear fresh works by F. W. Allen, William M. Paxton, Hermann Dudley Murphy and J. J. Enneking. Several of the new photographic reproductions of Charles H. Woodbury's pencil drawings are in the hall, also one of F. W. Benson's stirring water colors of wild ducks in flight.

Historical Portraits on View

On view at the Boston Art Club gallery until Jan. 2 is an exhibition of some of the historical paintings and engravings that will hang on the walls of the Massachusetts state building at the San Francisco exposition. The collection was gathered by cooperation between the exposition authorities and the Massachusetts chapter of the Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Among the interesting originals is a portrait head of Sir William Pepperell, by a capable unknown artist, and lent by Capt. Reginald Belknap, U. S. N. Alexander Sedgwick lends Judge Theodore Sedgwick and Judge George Richard Minot. Other originals are portraits of Edward Everett, once president of Harvard, and Mrs. Everett, lent by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins of Washington. Good quality of very early American painting, again by an artist unknown, is the half-length of Col. Samuel Shrimpton, who, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, owned much of what is now called East Boston.

The best copies are Charles E. Mills' reproductions of Stuart's Washington and Lady Washington, the originals of which are in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. There is also a good copy of a Paul Revere portrait painted when he had long passed his fast riding days, and a fair copy of Copley's John Hancock. The copies of the Copley portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Langdon are unworthy reflections of the originals. It would seem better to send originals or none at all. Half-tone plates of the originals would seem better than bad copies, from an art view at least.

Next to the original paintings interest centers in the group of early engravings, all originals, depicting leading colonial jurists, statesmen and clergymen. There are also plaster copies of busts of noted New Englanders and Cyrus F. Dallin's model for the Julia Ward Howe memorial tablet.

Boston Art Notes

On Thursday afternoon at the St. Botolph Club there will be a private view of works by Kenyon Cox, opening to the public on the following Monday.

There is talk at the Boston Art Club of raising a fund of \$5000 to purchase notable works at the coming all-American show to be held in the club gallery, and plans for a revision of the jury methods of admitting pictures; the object being to make the show this year as high in merit as possible, that it may compare favorably with annual exhibits in Washington, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

ETHEL BARRYMORE, ON BILL AT KEITH'S

Miss Ethel Barrymore is appearing this week at B. F. Keith's in "Drifted Apart," a one-act play by Sir Charles Young that has been available for amateur acting many years. Miss Barrymore met easily the slight emotional demands of the role of a wife who has become estranged from her husband and is reunited to him in a renewal of their affection by the chance opening of a parcel containing the baby shoes of their child. Charles Dalton is perfunctory as the husband, perhaps because of the artificiality of his role.

A troupe of Chinese acrobats, who performed difficult feats with an ease agreeable to watch, and Frank Whitman, dancing violinist, provided the other good spots on the bill. Henshaw and Avery are talented performers in need of fresh material. Willis Holt Wakefield's monologue needs cleaning up. The Marimba band would make a hit if they would drop long and hackneyed operatic selections from their entertainment on their glorified xylophones. There are good dancing and wire-walking acts. The Adler-Arlene imitation turn would be good if they dropped the trashy introduction.

"Secret Service"

William Gillette's excellent war play, "Secret Service," pleased two good-sized audiences at the Castle Square Monday. John Craig gave an intense performance of the leading role of a spy who obtains possession of the "rebel" wire on an order obtained by the heroine; then for love of her declines to send the message that will mean victory to his army. Was there ever such a hero—a man without a country save that of romance. In life he would have been shot by the union forces if he had ever escaped from the southern prison. Miss Mary Young aroused much laughter by doll-girl fun in the role of Caroline, and Miss Barnicot was incisive as the heroine. Messrs. Carleton and Hawley and Miss Colcord also did good work, and the general performance was keyed up well.

Notes Here and There

"Pygmalion" is to come to the Plymouth theater in February as successor to "Grumpy," it is expected.

Robert Mantell is to play "King John," "Macbeth," "Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," "Richard III," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Louis XI" during his fortnight engagement at the Majestic theater beginning Dec. 28.

RAILROAD NEWS MEN GIVE THEIR ANNUAL SHOW

"The Duke of Connaught" Presented Last Night, Will Be Repeated in Jordan Hall This and Tomorrow Evenings

"The Duke of Connaught," a three-act comedy, will be presented again tonight and tomorrow night in Jordan hall by the members of the Hotel and Railroad News Company Mutual Relief and Benefit Association. The first performance, the association's ninth annual show, was given last night. It was written and staged under the supervision of Ernest L. Drew. Mr. Drew, taking the part of a valet, had a large part in the entertainment.

Mr. Drew and T. R. Sherer, in the character of a wealthy German, and Joseph Hogan, impersonating an amusing sailor, took the leading parts. There was dancing by Miss Nellie Ferguson.

The musical numbers were contributed by Mr. Drew, Miss Ferguson, Roland Greene, Harold E. Stuart, Miss Marion Thompson, J. J. Sullivan, J. Quinn and Larry McCabe, the latter impersonating Harry Lauder, with a chorus of young women in Scotch costumes.

Others in the cast are Miss Vivian Norris, Miss Catherine Haney, William Walker and William L. Doonan. John L. Kelly was interlocutor for the minstrel circle in the third act.

Those in the chorus are: Miss M. J. Quinn, Miss B. M. Ashmore, Miss A. T. O'Connor, Miss M. M. Cleary, Miss T. Clarke, Miss M. E. McKinnon, Miss C. Morley, Miss H. Meehan, Miss M. E. Magee, Miss S. Linden, H. F. Sargent, W. A. Donnelly, William Fox, M. F. Foley, Miss H. Paine, A. Peterson, W. H. Fitzgerald, J. F. Wiseman, E. F. Banks, J. J. McGee, C. Homer, H. Totty, H. O'Connor, R. Archibald, A. C. Hamilton, A. F. Graziani, J. Downey, Miss K. Haney, Miss V. Norris, Miss M. F. Gilmore, Miss May Golden, Miss A. J. Landers, Miss M. Gorman, Miss G. H. Sears, Miss M. Coulshie, Miss B. Hoppe, M. T. Osborne, Miss M. Tompion, Miss O. Anderson, Miss E. F. Cleary, Miss G. M. Landers, Miss E. J. Thompson, Miss E. M. McGarry, Miss M. Hendrickson, C. A. Tupper, L. E. Larivie, Harry Walker, P. S. Sheriff, R. J. Hertz, R. Green, A. Young, C. E. Eaton, T. J. O'Connor, W. C. Menard, J. J. McGee, J. F. Donahue, Tom Foley, J. J. Murray, H. E. Stewart, J. A. Kerr, F. B. Jackson, S. T. Eriq, C. H. Homer, J. C. Dorothy, W. B. Berry and L. A. Vogel.

The stage manager is D. F. Wilson; assistant stage managers, William Osborne and John Lindholm; the masters of properties, S. J. Connelly and H. L. Givry; drill master, H. C. Jackson; pianist, J. Roy Cottam. There is also excellent orchestral accompaniment.

The entertainment committee is again headed by Charles H. Sargent. It includes Miss M. Scott, Miss A. T. O'Connor, Miss M. Crossman, J. J. Hogan, Miss C. Vello, Miss H. Meehan, Miss E. Roberts, C. A. Tupper, J. Roy Cottam, H. C. Jackson, M. T. Osborne, J. P. Sullivan, S. A. Marsh, W. C. Menard, D. F. Wilson, N. G. Greene.

MUSIC NOTES

Sylvain Noack, second concert master of the Boston Symphony orchestra, who was to have been soloist at the last pair of Symphony concerts of December, is to appear later in the season. Programs of coming concerts, as at present arranged, are as follows:

Dec. 25 and 26—Chorale in A minor for organ, Franck (John P. Marshall, organist); symphony in B minor, Volbach (first performance in Boston); shepherd music from the Christmas oratorio, Bach; march of the kings from the "Christus" oratorio, Liszt; overture to "Freischuetz," Weber.

Jan. 1 and 2—"Faust" symphony (with Apollo Club and Paul Draper, tenor, assisting); Liszt; concerto for violin and orchestra (Fritz Kreisler, soloist), Mendelssohn.

Jan. 15 and 16—First symphony in C minor, Brahms; prelude and double fugue for strings and adagio and scherzo for wind instruments, harps and drums, Fried (first time in Boston); overture to "Magic Flute," Mozart.

Jan. 22 and 23—First symphony, Sibelius; "Zarathustra" tone poem, Strauss; "Leonora" overture, No. 2, Beethoven.

Mr. Bauer to Play

Harold Bauer, the pianist, is to give a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 23.

Operatic Concert

The program of the operatic concert to be given in Symphony hall next Saturday afternoon by Mme. van Endert, Mme. Delaunoy and Messrs. Martinelli and Rothier is as follows: Aria, "Ella ne m'aime plus," from "Don Carlos," Verdi; romance, "Comme tu le penses," from "Mignon," Thomas; arioso, "Die nahte mir der Schlummer," from "Der Freischuetz," Weber, duet, "Les hirondelles," from "Mignon," Thomas; aria, "Dich theure Halle," from "Tannhauser," Wagner; aria, "Ridi Pagliacci," from "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo; trio from "Faust," Gounod.

MICHIGAN RATE RULING STANDS

WASHINGTON—Federal courts in Michigan cannot pass upon state rate cases after the Michigan supreme court has once sustained the rates, the United States supreme court decreed Monday, sustaining the Michigan railroad commission's order reducing certain rates of the Detroit & Mackinac Railway Company.



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ROXBURY HOLIDAY CARNIVAL FLOAT PARADES STREETS

Vaudeville in Bandstand at Warren and Washington Streets Marks Evening's Program

Roxbury's Christmas carnival, launched last night by the Roxbury Board of Trade with a street parade and addresses attended by many thousands of people, continues today and this evening. All day long the float which headed the procession last night parades through the suburban districts distributing "Buy in Roxbury" buttons and other souvenirs designed to stimulate holiday shopping in the district. This will be continued until Christmas eve.

Tonight's program consists of a vaudeville entertainment staged at 8 o'clock on the bandstand at Warren and Washington streets. The Norwegian Glee Club will give several selections. This organization consists of 30 Roxbury people. Wednesday's program will include another parade and a concert on the bandstand in the evening by the Commonwealth band.

Ninety-three motor cars and trucks participated in the parade last night led by Chief Marshal George O. Cutler. The first car contained Mayor Curley, Councilor Alexander McGregor, Frank Ferdinand, president of the trade board, and Timothy Smith, one of the vice-presidents. In the second car were Councilor Walter Ballantyne and others.

After reviewing the parade the speakers addressed the gathering from the bandstand. Mayor Curley commended the people for their zeal in turning out to aid the "Buy in Roxbury" campaign. He said such a demonstration made him believe in the advisability of establishing a \$50,000,000 union railroad terminal at Dorchester avenue, Albany, Dover and Southampton streets. Councilors McGregor and Ballantyne also spoke.

GOVERNOR CALLS BOILER HEARING

Governor Walsh is to give a hearing at the State House Thursday afternoon on the proposed new set of regulations governing the installation of steam boilers which have been submitted to him as the selection of the state board of boiler rules.

A minority report signed by Frederick A. Wallace and Robert J. Dunkle, has been filed, urging that no changes be made in the rules until the American Society of Engineers takes action upon a report of a committee which the society has appointed to draw up a standard code for the several states.

COMMISSIONER DUNN TO STAY

Mayor Curley announced yesterday that he will reappoint Street Commissioner John H. Dunn, whose term expires on Jan. 1. The salary is \$4000. Mr. Dunn was first elected to a place in the board in 1909, and has served in the past six years.

SAILORS TO BE AT Y. M. C. A.

The sailors' band and basketball team of the United States battleship Nebraska, now docked at Charlestown, will spend the evening with the Y. M. C. A. tonight. There will be swimming matches and other athletics. The party will be in charge of Sam Rogers, chief master at arms.

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Prices: 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c

CALIFORNIA KEPT IN FOREFRONT BY PAPERS IN JAPAN

Outlook for More Anti-Japanese Legislation Discussed and the Hope Expressed That Nothing Will Come of Predictions

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKIO—The situation in California is becoming an all-absorbing topic in the Japanese newspapers. The attitude of both press and public in Japan is well expressed in the following from the Japan Times which, under its new management, is regarded as easily the leading foreign newspaper published in Japan:

"Press despatches reaching Japanese newspapers from the other side of the Pacific ring the changes, day by day, on the outlook for more anti-Japanese legislation when the California law-makers meet next year. What may be regarded as reports well authenticated have reached Japan telling of the intentions of some of the members of the California Legislature.

Reports Are Numerous

"These reports are so numerous, come from so many and varied sources, and are so positive that it is not easy to brush them aside with the substance of a single negative statement purporting to emanate from certain unnamed 'leading Japanese' in San Francisco. Indeed, this minority report has by no means obliterated the writing on the wall.

"The responsible Japanese newspapers are very earnestly engaged in a discussion of 'the situation in California,' taking as their text as being the absolute truth the positive reports of 'more anti-Japanese legislation.' They hope the negative report—an anonymous demerit—is true, but they frankly disbelieve it.

"The utterances of these responsible Japanese newspapers on the whole have been proper and dignified. They have been and are self-respecting. But the question is on the tapis. We may look for more of it, and if from some more authentic source a positive assurance is not received within the next 60 days, the party newspapers—responsible and irresponsible—will be using this discussion as a club. Then we may look for some very plain talk, indeed.

"Americans resident in Japan, unable to speak for their friends in California or to give any assurance that the right of leasehold will not be taken from the Japanese by California in discrimination from all other foreigners, will find the discussion, to say the least of it, embarrassing. The government of Japan which, with wonderful consistency, has ignored former rebuffs and shown very real friendship for America and Americans, cannot but be embarrassed.

End of Discussion Sought

"Would it not be well and wise, therefore, to cut short the discussion now with the utterance from an authoritative source in California, which can give a safe assurance that there will be no anti-Japanese legislation at the coming session and to this extent, at least, show courtesy to the guest who, with great loyalty and in fine good faith, is doing her part to insure the success of the Panama exhibition in which the people of California have so much at stake?

"It would seem to us a small thing, indeed, for the great state of California to give a guarantee and an assurance of immunity from this nauseating suspicion, doubt and even alarm that spoil the prospect.

"Japan's commissioner to the Panama exposition leaves this week for San Francisco to commence his final preparations for this participation by Japan upon a generous scale and in a splendid spirit of cooperation with a courteous and friendly neighbor. We would all be very glad, indeed, of all nationalities who love good sportsmanship, to learn that he has been received on the shores of America in the spirit that has made America what she is."

JURY FINDS WHEAT CORNER NOTES VOID

CHICAGO—Joseph Leiter need not pay the \$380,933 in notes given the Interior and Monarch Elevator companies to pay for grain during his attempt to corner the wheat market in 1898, according to a verdict Monday night of the jury which heard the elevator companies' suit to recover. Federal Judge Humphrey in instructing the jury said:

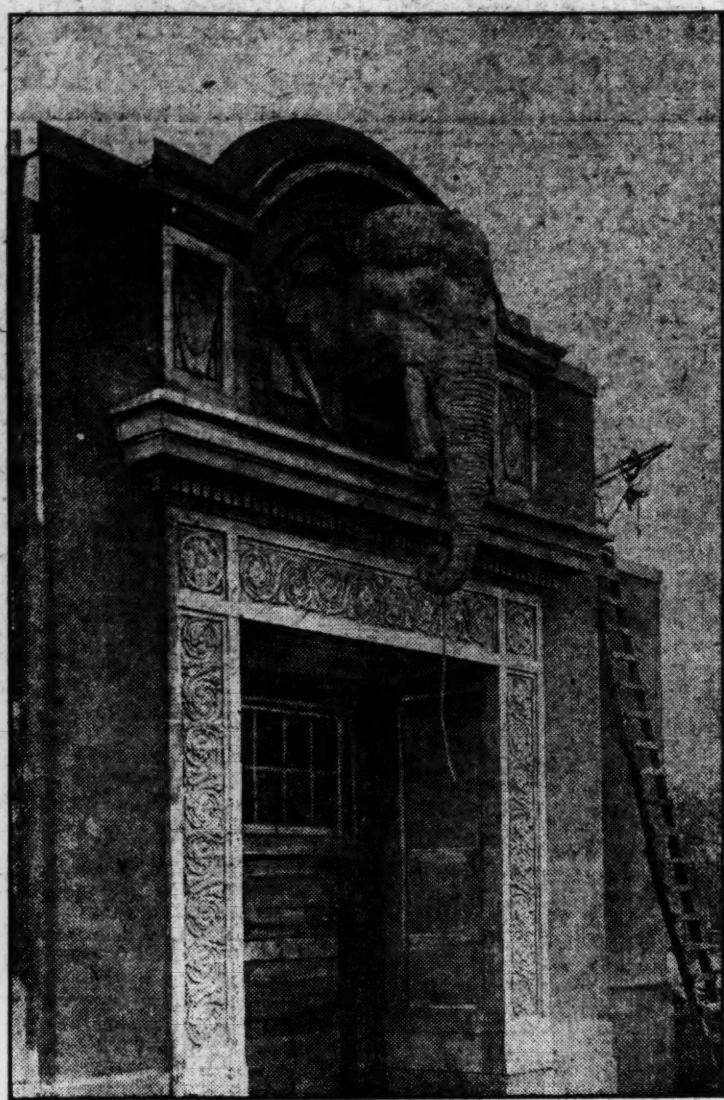
"If you find from the evidence that there was an illegal conspiracy to obtain control of the wheat market, then the notes are void."

HOME BUILDING URGED WITH POSTAL FUNDS

CANTON, Mass.—John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, speaking before the Canton Business Men's Association Monday proposed the investment of the postal savings banks funds in mortgages for the benefit of the home builders of the country. This, he contended, would be a safe investment for these large sums, and the requirement of only a low rate of interest would be of much benefit to the workingman.

KING'S COUNSEL NAMED

WINNIPEG, Man.—The government has named W. Allen, Joseph P. Foley, H. Blackwood, W. W. Coleman, H. E. Robinson and A. B. Hudson as king's counsel, says a special to the Toronto and Globe.



Cast stone head of Tony, elephant house portal, Franklin park

HOME IN PARK NEARLY READY FOR ELEPHANTS

City Provides Handsome Concrete Building as Shelter and Great Outdoor Pool for Pets Bought by Children of Boston

Progress is being made in the construction of the new elephant house at Franklin park, and soon the three elephants, Molly, Waddy and Tony, purchased by the children of Boston for \$6000, will be in their new quarters. Exterior work has been advanced to a point near completion, and interior arrangements are under way.

Over this entrance is the head of "Tony," the smallest elephant, done in cast stone. It was carved by A. M. Zottoli. In his trunk the stone elephant holds a lantern which is to be electrically lighted. The elephant house, which is large and roomy, is a gray cement building. It is situated off the greeting, or turf pathway, extending from the colonnade gate, near Columbia road and Blue Hill avenue, to the bird house. The building is between the pathway and the roadway.

Trick Arena Provided
Rising above the flat roof of the structure is a dome of structural steel and glass, with copper cap. The interior is to be so arranged that those who come and pass through the public space may see the elephants at home or at their tricks. The biggest enclosure is directly under the dome and is both for exercise room and an arena for performances.

On the right of the enclosure is a feed and storage room with concrete water-tight trough and on the floor above it more storage space, a loft for hay and supplies. On the left is what is designated as the "Man's Room" where the keeper will be accommodated. On the floor above is his bedroom while in the basement is the heating plant. Altogether the house cost \$25,000.

In the rear of the structure, next the roadway, a large yard is being enclosed. The mold has been removed, the ground leveled and a hard surface secured with crushed stone and earth. A heavy barred fence is to be set up there. The whole outer yard will be belted with turf and shrubbery and spaces about the front of the building will be parked with trees.

Bath Made in Yard
At the eastern end of the yard there is a bathing pool. John H. Dillon, chairman of the park and recreation department, said this feature had been introduced after the plans had been drawn and the lines laid.

A great cement tank has been constructed in the ground. It is 30 x 60 feet and 7 feet at its maximum depth. The slope into the pool is a 25 per cent grade and cross cleats of cement will aid in giving the great animals a footing as they descend to the bath.

G. Henri Desmond designed the structure and the John F. Griffin Company was the contractor.

DEPARTMENT VACANCY FILLED
William H. Hardy, settlement visitor in the overseeing of the poor department for the last 15 years at a salary of \$2500 a year, was appointed department secretary by Mayor Curley yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Benjamin Pettie, who leaves office Dec. 31.

SCRUBWOMEN'S PAY RAISED
Scrubwomen who work for the city are to get \$1.50 a day hereafter instead of \$1.25, in accordance with an order issued yesterday by Mayor Curley. The increases go into effect next week and affect several hundred women.

RHODE ISLAND SHRINERS WILL BUILD TEMPLE

Preliminary Arrangements Made at Annual Meeting in Providence—Committee Appointed

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual meeting and ceremonial session of Palestine Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., took place last night at Infantry hall. The business session began at 5 o'clock. This was followed by the dinner at 6:30, band concert at 7 o'clock and the ceremonial session beginning at 8 o'clock.

At the dinner table a Christmas offering was taken at which \$400 was collected. This will be divided among the organized charities of the city and state. During the business session a temple committee was appointed, consisting of the potentate, the chief rabban, the assistant rabban, as ex-officio members, and six members who were elected by ballot, as follows: For six years, Henry A. Carpenter and George L. Shepley; for four years, Frederick I. Dana and Walter C. Nye; for two years, J. Edward Studley and Edwin O. Chase.

This committee is empowered to solicit subscriptions, prepare plans, build and furnish a temple on land owned by the temple on Francis street, opposite the State House grounds, and to have complete control and management of the property. The building will be known as the Temple of Palestine temple.

At the ceremonial session 12 candidates were admitted. One of the features of the day was the concert by the Palestine band, under the direction of George G. Bell, bandmaster, and A. L. Inglehouse, assistant bandmaster. The following is the list of officers chosen for the ensuing year:

Potentate, John R. Dennis; chief rabban, Henry C. Dexter; assistant rabban, James R. Lewis; high priest and prophet, Edgar E. Heizer; oriental guide, Mantion N. Coombs; treasurer, Franklin A. Smith, Jr.; recorder, William E. Hubbard; trustees, Joseph P. Burlingame, James A. Rogers, Benjamin P. Moulton; representatives to imperial council, John R. Dennis, Frederick I. Dana, James A. Rogers, Clarence M. Dunbar.

INDUSTRIAL UNION LAW AND THRIFT WORK DISCUSSED

What the department of law and thrift, conducted by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, stands for was outlined by Miss Emma L. Fall, director of the department at the conference of committees yesterday afternoon. Miss Fall, who presided at the meeting, spoke of the various activities of the office; the legal aid work, including small loan cases, conditional sales, domestic service relations and infringements of the labor laws; the emergency loan fund, intended to furnish assistance in critical moments; the credit union as a basis for thrift and safe borrowing, and of the stamp savings, a further means for promoting thrift.

Miss Charlotte A. Perkins, associate director, visualized the department's work, and showed the genuine social service nature of the assistance given. In describing the loan fund, Miss Perkins showed that a considerable number of the loans are made for educational purposes. This year the department has helped students at Simmons, Radcliffe and Wellesley Colleges, the Institute of Technology as well as students at a number of business and special schools. The other speakers were Miss Alice W. Palmer of the Legal Aid Society and Robert S. Hale of the Edison Company, who spoke on the Industrial Credit Union, of which he is a director.

CHINA INTACT CALLED KEYNOTE OF JAPAN POLICY

Tokio Asahi in Discussing Situation Between Two Countries Says Prosperity Is Dependent on Trade With the Chinese

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKIO—The Tokio Asahi, undoubtedly one of the thoroughly representative newspapers of Japan and one that may be said to voice the most intelligent public opinion in many of its editorial expressions, in discussing the policy of Japan toward China, explodes a fairly prevalent idea that Japan seeks to initiate the partition of China. The article on this subject is as follows:

"That to keep China's territory intact is the keynote of Japan's diplomacy is clearly shown in the texts of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the agreements between Japan and Russia and France respectively, and the diplomatic notes exchanged between Japan and the United States on the subject.

"Further explanation seems hardly to be necessary. To speak frankly, the feeling of good neighborhood which Japan holds in respect to China is not the only reason for which Japan has elaborated the international policy above mentioned, but the prevention of partition is regarded essential for Japan herself.

"Indeed, the reason is very clear. The future prosperity of Japan seems to be dependent upon trade with China and industrial progress at home.

"In maintaining trade relations with China, Japan is uniquely in a position far more advantageous than other countries at present she leads.

"In the event of a partition of China becoming fact, other countries will not allow Japan to enter the markets there, but will raise a wall of protective tariffs in favor of their own newly acquired territories. As a consequence the trade and industries of Japan in and for China must be destroyed.

"Moreover, should Japan find European powers at her door, as the result of the partition of China, there would be immense danger of ultimate defense of Japan's borders. It is impossible in Japan's present condition to increase the competition with other powers in the increase and maintenance of army and navy."

BOARD APPROVES N. Y. CENTRAL MERGER PROPOSAL

ALBANY, N. Y.—The up-state public service commission today decided the New York Central merger case, authorizing the purchase of the Lake Shore stock.

CLEVELAND—Attorneys for the Lake Shore and New York Central railroads sought Monday to prevent an injunction being issued restraining the merger of the two roads by claiming that the county courts had no jurisdiction over the New York Central.

Judge F. E. Stevens of the court of common pleas will rule today on a motion to dismiss summons in the present suit on that ground. Arguments on the motion were completed.

DARTMOUTH ST. SALOON OPPOSED

Protests are being made against the granting of a liquor license for a saloon in the front of the new Toy Theater building on Dartmouth street.

The Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., of Trinity church, has written a letter to the licensing board, objecting to the granting of the license which has been applied for.

The Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., of the Old South church, although he has made no protest to the board, is opposed to the granting of the license.

At the office of the licensing board, it was said that the time before which the license cannot be granted expires tonight, so that, ordinarily, the board would act on the application at its meeting if it deems it wise to grant it, or it may order a hearing to ascertain more regarding the grounds for objection and the claims of the applicants.

CARMEN'S UNION BEGINS AN INQUIRY

Charges of illegal practices in the recent annual election of officers for the Boston Street Carmen's Union, alleging the solicitation of election patronage, are to be investigated at special meetings in Tremont Temple tonight and tomorrow.

W. D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, has come from headquarters at Detroit to preside. General executive board members, John K. Reardon and Fred Fay, will attend as will Patrick O'Brien of Springfield, international vice-president.

President Mahon and the international officers were in conference with Organizer Fred Fay and the union's attorney, James H. Vahey, until a late hour last night.

BUILDERS TO HEAR ADDRESS
Fred S. Elwell will speak at the Friday luncheon of the Master Builders Association on insurance. The New England Structural Company will act as hosts at the luncheon.

The Bearer of Gifts Is Always Welcome When the Present Is Gloves



We are showing
the largest and best
Christmas Glove
Stock in New England

A woman cannot have too many pairs of gloves—so the Christmas gloves are always most welcome. You may be sure of one thing—every pair of gloves you buy here are right in every way, while as for size and color—they may be exchanged after Christmas if desired.

Women's 1.25 2-Clasp Overseam Kid Gloves— 1.00
Paris point embroidery, white, tan and brown.

2-Clasp "Valance" Gloves—Pique sewn, 3-row embroidery, black sewn white, tan, gray, black and white.....	2.00	Strap Wrist Gauntlet Gloves— Fur lined, tan and gray.....	4.00
2-Clasp "Neilson" Gloves—Pique sewn, Paris point embroidery, white, tan, gray, brown, black; also black sewn white.....	1.75	Strap Wrist Washable Chamois Gloves— French make. Washes perfectly, at.....	1.89
2-Clasp "Neilson" Overseam Kid Gloves— Black, tan, gray, brown and white.....	1.65	2-Clasp Pique Sewn Kid Gloves—"Priscilla" Kid Gloves, tan, gray, brown, black, white; also black sewn white and white sewn black.....	1.50
2-Clasp Kangaroo Gloves—Pique sewn; shown in street shades of tan, at.....	1.50	2-Clasp Overseam Sewn "La Perle" Gloves— Tan, black; also black sewn white, 3-row and Paris point embroidery.....	1.50
12-Button Real Kid Gloves—Trefousse & Jouvin makes. Black and white.....	3.00	1-Clasp Cape Walking Gloves—English make, Outseam sewn, hand sewn and machine sewn, London tan shades.....	1.50
16-Button Real Kid Gloves—Trefousse & Jouvin makes. Black and white.....	3.50	Strap Wrist Pique Kid Gloves—Black and black sewn white.....	1.89
20-Button Real Kid Gloves—Trefousse & Jouvin makes. Black and white.....	4.25	Avon Cape Gloves—1-clasp, outseam sewn, tan shades, 2 needle embroidery, at.....	1.00
Strap Wrist Duplex Suede Gloves—Kaysar make, white, natural and pongee shades.....	1.00	Model Pique and Overseam 1 and 2-Clasp Lamb Gloves—Tan, gray, black, white modes.....	1.00
Squirrel Lined Gloves—English make, 1-clasp, tan and gray.....	4.50	1-Button Washable Doeskin Gloves—White, spearpoint embroidery, outseam sewn.....	1.00

Women's 1.25 6-Button Length Biarritz Gloves— 1.00
In white with black embroidery on backs.

Only 8 Shopping Days Before Christmas

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

PENSIONS ASKED FOR RETIRED TOWN AND CITY WORKERS

Bill Would Provide Boards to Have Charge of System in Each Municipality of State

Retirement boards to have charge of pensioning municipal employees in all cities and towns in Massachusetts, except Boston, which accept the proposition on a referendum, are provided for in a bill filed in the state Senate by Senator Redmond S. Fitzgerald of Boston. It provides for retirement on half-pay of certain employees who have worked for the municipalities a definite number of years.

Another bill, filed by Senator James P. Timilty, provides for retiring employees of the metropolitan park and water and sewerage boards who have given a certain service to the state. Senator-elect James F. Cavanagh has filed a bill providing that no deduction shall be made in the pay of employees of these boards on account of holidays. All three bills are understood to have been presented on petition of M. F. O'Brien, president of the federation of state, city and town employees.

Representative Winsfield F. Prime of Winchester has filed a bill on petition of G. S. Barnes, Robert Ransh and others to prohibit the sale of bread Sundays between the hours of 10 and 4 and after 6:30 p. m.

EMBARGO LIFTED AGAINST POTATOES

OTTAWA, Ont.—The agricultural department has been officially advised that the American government has raised the embargo against Canadian potatoes, made Dec. 22 of 1913, says a special to the Toronto Globe. The American authorities announce, however, that for the present Canadian potatoes will be admitted only through the ports of New York and Boston, where they maintain inspectors.

The shipment of Canadian potatoes to the United States is also subject to the new potato regulations promulgated by an order-in-council of Nov. 4.

ARLINGTON ST. TUBE STATION PLANS ADVANCE

Executive Committee of Promotion Association to Take Up Details of Arrangement and Expense at Meeting Today

Plans for the proposed new Arlington street subway station on the Boylston street tube as well as the expense involved in its construction are to be considered among other details at the first meeting of the executive committee of the newly-formed Arlington Street Station Association to be held at the Hotel Thorndike tomorrow at 5 p. m.

This committee was named by Otto J. Piehler, Boylston street merchant, as a result of the public meeting held Dec. 7 at the Thorndike at which the association was organized. Mr. Piehler is chairman of the association and heads the committee. The other members are: Burton R. Miller, treasurer; Herbert W. Dana, secretary; William L. Shearer, president of the Paine Furniture Company; Benjamin F. Pitman, of L. P. Hollander's; John E. Cort, of the Cort theater; J. Linfield Damon, of the Hotel Thorndike; and W. F. Pinkham, president of Pinkham & Smith.

Reports have been received by the officers of the association that the blocks of petitions advocating the new station which have been distributed in more than 10 stores and offices in the vicinity of Boylston and Arlington streets are being largely signed. In one store about 500 names have thus far been secured.

The association considers publicity to be its basic activity—to place the situation squarely before the users of the subway, pointing out the advantage that would come to thousands of patrons of the tube if the Arlington station were established.

It is also reported that many residents of Brookline and Newton, from which district the principal objection to the proposed station was voiced last year, when the Legislature defeated a bill providing

for a station at Arlington street, are among those who are signing the petitions and are most desirous for the station.

His Gift

The best of everything—exclusive ideas in practical, useful and lasting Men's Furnishings. The proper store for proper gifts.

Just inside main entrance.

NECKWEAR
Generous assortment in the newest and most exclusive ideas of Foreign and Domestic makes.....50c to \$3.50

GLOVES
Fownes, Dents and special lines in Squirrel Lined, Lamb Lined, Wool and Silk Lined, Unlined Cape, Chamois, Buck, Mocha, Suede and Kid.....\$1.15 to \$3.00
House Jackets.....\$8 to \$25
House Gowns.....\$10 to \$30
Sweaters.....\$4 to \$12
Walking Sticks.....\$1.50 to \$6
Umbrellas.....\$1 to \$10
Motor Mufflers.....\$1.50 to \$8
Silk Mufflers.....\$3 to \$5
Silk Shirts.....\$5 to \$12
Linen Handkerchiefs, plain and hemstitched.....25c to \$1
Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 in box.....\$1.50
Angora and Cashmere Jackets.....\$6 to \$18
Silk, Madras, Cheviot and Flannel Pajamas.....\$2 to \$8
Silk and Dress Suspenders.....\$1 to \$2.50

We issue Gift Certificates as usual at this season, redeemable in merchandise.

MACULAR PARKER
300 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

COAT WITH THE REDINGOTE EFFECT

The belted coat giving a redingote effect is not alone a new and interesting one, it also is extremely becoming and youthful in effect and consequently well suited to the younger contingent.

Here is one that practically is a blouse with full skirt attached so that it is



exceedingly easy to make, while it includes all the latest features.

If it is to be worn with a tunic skirt, it can be made shorter, but, in combination with a plain skirt, the length illustrated is to be preferred.

The wide belt is especially interesting and attractive.

In the illustration, one of the new cloaking materials with a rough finish is trimmed with velvet, but there are exceedingly beautiful fabrics shown, among them a great many of the zibeline order and some beautiful wool velours woven in corduroy effect that are handsome in combination with fur, plush or broadcloth or other contrasting material.

For the medium size, the longer coat will require 6 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 1/2 yards 44, 3 3/4 yards 50 inches wide.

The pattern of the coat (8477) is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Hatpin as Decorative Part of the Hat

Hatpins are used effectively in a decorative way, which is really the way hatpins should be used. The day when a hatpin of great intrinsic beauty, but with no relation to the hat was used, has gone, but there is still much to be desired in the relationship between pin and hat. The present rather neutral attitude toward the question is better than that of the past; for the small gray and white hat pins that have been so much worn at least have the virtue of inconspicuousness. But the newer and better method is to make the hatpin a part of the constructive scheme, says the Washington Herald.

For instance, in a red velvet toque, there are two big pearl-headed hatpins stuck into the brim at equal distances from the front, one on each side. There are big darts of jet used in a similar manner, and some hat pins with heads of beads have the same significance.

Worth Knowing

Try frying fish in fat that has been saved from former frying; the flavor will be very much improved.

When cutting fur, never use scissors; use a razor or very sharp penknife to cut through the skin at the back.

Put raisins and other small fruits in a corn-popper when you want to wash them. Put them in it under the faucet.

Boiled or roasted meat that is to be cut cold should be wrapped in a clean, moist cloth. It will be more tender.

Brush the lower crust of a pie over with the white of an egg. This prevents the juice from soaking through. —Dallas News.

Hats Easy to Trim

Hats are not so difficult to trim as they once were. Get a becoming shape, add a small ornament or so, take a few stitches and the task is done, says the Philadelphia North American. Even the shapes are easily made these days, and a bit of old fur, velvet, plush or faille will furnish you with a smart hat.

Waist-Like Baby Bib That Is Very Serviceable

The newest pattern for a baby bib looks not unlike a little waist, excepting that it does not have sleeves. The neck, armhole and bottom of these bibs are generally scalloped with a bit of hand embroidery on the front. Lines of white pique makes excellent bibs, while handkerchief linen can be fashioned into an exquisite one, though less practical for daily use, says the Detroit Free Press.

If the scallops seem too much of a task, bibs of pique or heavy linen could be bound around the raw edges with pink, blue or white tape, with a bit of embroidery to match the tape in color.

These bibs are really very serviceable as they cover the entire upper half of the dress, and being slipped over the arms and buttoned up the back, they cannot pull out of place.

Looped Up Skirts

In spite of the dominant idea of flare in the winter skirt—and the flare is their most characteristic feature, whether they be fashioned of one layer or of two, tunic-wise—there are some evening frocks with skirts that are looped up about the hips, almost like bustles, one on each side, says the San Antonio Express. Usually these puffs are irregular—the one on the right side is higher or lower than that on the left. When the frock is made of tulle or lace, artificial ruffles are used to accentuate the loop, where they are garlanded under the puff.

Mend for Laundering

If you mean to save your sheets and pillow slips and towels, you must give them a glance before they go into the laundryman's hands. Often a stitch sewn there will mend a little break that washing would develop into a hole, says the Minneapolis News. The hemstitching of a towel which has begun to break may be caught up in two minutes now. If you wait until the towel comes home you will find the hem hanging in a strip which will require half an hour's work if it is to be repaired properly.

INTEREST IN WORK ADDS TO ITS VALUE

Willingness to do the work required in any position one holds, to do all parts of it or anything that will in any way advance the scope of it, is one of the foundation stones on which the success of the work is built. Other qualities may be used as stepping stones and be as necessary to success, but without willingness to do the necessary work as a solid foundation, the structure which one is endeavoring to build would soon topple. In the degree which a woman is willing to do her work right does she show her interest in or indifference to it, for to make a success of any position it is necessary to be so willing to do the work that one will put into it the very best of every quality she possesses.

Whether one's work requires deep thought to plan it well or whether it is more of a monotonous nature requiring skillful fingers to perform it, the willingness to do it enters largely into how well it is done. Some readily acknowledge that the woman who does not enjoy her work or does it under protest cannot think and plan it effectively, but they cannot understand that those whose work is largely with the hands make less of a success if they are not in accord with it. In the business world it has been proved time and again that the market price of such work is far below that which is done from an interest which makes one willing to do anything that is for the advancement of the business.

One has only to have a glimpse through a home to know whether the housewife cares for her home and enjoys looking after it. It matters not whether she plans the work for others to do or whether she does all of the labor with her own hands, her willingness to perform the work of her position shows in the results. There is the distinctive touch here and there by the woman who loves her home which is not found where she is unwilling to give it any thought or attention.

It has often been said that the woman who likes to cook is always a good cook, and when one who cooks well is heard to

say that she does not like to do it one may be sure that at some time she did, and it is only that she has done it so long that it has become monotonous, and if she was prevented in any way from doing it for any length of time there is one well-known woman who keeps a high priced cook and several other maids in her home, but whenever she wants a particularly fine cake she goes to the kitchen, dons a big apron and makes it. She likes to do the work, and, although she is prevented by other duties from doing much cooking, she enjoys getting back to the work in which she was successful and which she was willing to do when it was necessary.

Lack of willingness to do one's work represents an economic loss to an employer, to the home or wherever the position may be, and while it is largely within the power of the worker to increase her interest and willingness, there is often an opportunity for those for whom she is working to have a part in advancing it.

Basket Tray for Woman's Dressing Table

The new basket tray will be a welcome addition to many a woman's dressing table, says the Baltimore News. Use two embroidery hoops and 12 inches of whalebone. Wind them all with half-inch satin ribbon of your favorite shade. Stretch a piece of Dresden ribbon over the smaller hoop, fastening on the outside of the hoop, and also fasten the whalebone handles to the smaller hoop. Slip the larger hoop in place and overhand the two hoops together at the bottom.

Gather a piece of pretty insertion slightly narrower than the hoops through the center and sew across the handle around the larger hoop. Where the handles are joined to the basket tie a large double bow or a tiny bunch of artificial flowers as a finish and your little tray is ready for use. Large ones can be made by using larger hoops and a few inches more of whalebone.

Burn the Tin Cans

Old tin cans make good fuel when burned in connection with coal. When burning soft coal fill the can before putting in the fire. It takes the can two hours or more to burn up, and since it is red hot most of this time it creates an intense heat. —Hollands.

Sleeve Links

For the shirtwaist with pearl buttons sleeve links are also made of the button, says the Baltimore News. Run a thin cord back and forth through the cuff and buttons and you will have a serviceable set of links that will match the waist buttons, which is the proper thing nowadays.

Gorgeous Amaryllis Easy to Grow as a House Plant

Of all the house plants easy to grow, the amaryllis is one of the most gorgeous and long continuing. The secret of growing this splendid plant lies in the recognition that it has alternate periods of rest and growth. While the growth period is active, the plant should be encouraged to develop fully and freely, and when the resting period arrives and the growth is over for the season the plant should be given just as complete a rest as it is possible to secure.

Usually amateurs keep the plant growing all the time in a desultory but unsatisfactory way by giving water as regularly as to other plants. This is the principal cause of disappointment. While the foliage is being produced the water supply should be abundant, but when new leaves cease to be developed watering should be discontinued almost wholly merely enough being given to prevent the soil from drying out until the plant begins to show signs of renewed activity. As a general thing the first indication of development will be a flower stalk. This always appears before the leaves if there is to be any flower at all. When the plants are properly managed, there should certainly be a flower stalk.

When Flower Stalk Starts

As soon as the flower stalk starts, fertilizers in liquid form should be applied so as to aid the plant to develop this stalk and to increase the leaf growth which will appear after the flower stem or shortly before the stem has well developed. Much of the success later on will depend upon the care the plant gets during the blossoming and leafing stage. Neglect at this period will prevent the development of plant food in the bulb and there will not be

enough to develop a flower stem and buds for the following blossoming season. Since the development of plant food depends upon the action of light in the green matter of the leaves, it is desirable to place the amaryllis in full sunlight after the leaves appear. In this way the plant will be encouraged to grow well and to store up abundant food for the following season and the result will be a stout flower stalk with abundant flowers.

The amaryllis does best in a rich soil. This may be made by combining good garden loam with at least a third of its bulk of well decayed natural fertilizer from the cow stable and with about another third of clean sharp sand. If this mixture is not readily friable, some leaf mold may be added. It is important that the soil be both rich and light.

Many people make the mistake of covering the bulb. Never should more than half of the bulb be buried in the soil. Before placing any soil in the pot it is necessary to provide ample drainage by means of broken pieces of pots, crockery or hard coal clinkers. The pot may be then partly filled with soil, the bulb placed in position and more soil added around the sides to be pressed down with the thumbs so that the neck of the bulb appears somewhat above the rim of the pot and so that a space of half an inch to an inch may be left to be filled with water each time the bulb needs watering. Usually the amaryllis needs a pot not smaller than five inches; large bulbs require pots of six to eight inches in diameter.

Put Potted Bulbs in Closet

After the bulbs have been potted, they may be set in a cool dark closet or in

a cellar which will keep potatoes well, the former preferred. Here they should remain undisturbed in a moderate living room temperature and with only very light watering until the flower stem is seen to start. Then they may be taken to the light. Often little bulbs will form beside the large one. These must either be removed at once or two or three may be allowed to develop so as to get new bulbs. These latter should be left until the old bulb has reached the resting stage and the bulblets have developed enough to have root crowns of their own. Then they may be easily separated and planted.

When it becomes necessary to repot the plant, great care should be exercised to remove only as much of the old soil as will readily crumble away from the main ball of earth without breaking or injuring the roots. Then the bulbs should be set in new pots and fresh soil sifted around them, care being exercised to avoid pressing the earth with the hands so as not to break the roots. It is better to shake the pot gently and then to let them stand in water until the whole mass of soil becomes saturated. Amaryllis can usually be secured from seedsmen during December or January or from florists somewhat later in the season. As soon as the dormant bulbs are received they should be potted. A good rule is to choose pots at least an inch larger in diameter than the bulbs.

Among the best varieties, Johnsonii is perhaps the most popular. This is a brilliant scarlet with a greenish white stripe on each petal. As ordinarily grown one or two flowers will be developed on each stalk, but where given good care the number will be larger both to the stalk and in number of stalks and the quality of the flower will be better. Another very fine variety is Equestris, which produces rosy, crimson flowers on stalks which often reach a height of three feet and bear three to six flowers each.

VERANDA MADE INTO WINTER GARDEN

The veranda of a country house may be enclosed with panels of glass and adapted to form a winter garden; or, if the home be a city residence, much may be accomplished within a structure built upon an "extension" or even upon the flat roof, which most city residences possess, the one thing most necessary being an abundance of air and sunshine.

Wherever the winter garden be placed it may be paved or floored with "quarries" or paving brick of dull red, gray, dark green or brown, and upon the floor there may be laid the softest of rugs. The piers of columns which support the roof may be hidden beneath growing vines, and if the garden be improvised from a veranda the bare walls of the building may be screened with trellises, upon which English ivy may be trained, says a New York Tribune writer.

To shade the garden from the too insistent sun by day and to draw over the glass at night there may be draperies of soft but somewhat heavy silk, hung in straight folds and drawn by cords over the panes, or else shirred and arranged to be raised and lowered like window shades.

In the angles and corners of the winter garden there may be tall bay trees of standard or of pyramid shape, or perhaps trimmed or clipped in fantastic and grotesque forms. Palms or ferns may also be used, and all of these large and tall growing plants may be grown in decorative jars of terra cotta. Within jardinières or flower boxes there may

grow the flowers which will make the spot radiant with brightness and fragrant with perfume.

Many winter gardens include fireplaces where the blazing of logs and the glowing of embers create a center of interest to brighten, if possible, even the fascination of so beautiful a spot. The lighting of a winter garden may be contrived in any number of delightful and unusual ways. The simplest would be the concealing of the electric lighting bulbs within the picturesque paper or silk lanterns which come from China and Japan; their use adds a certain appearance of gaiety and lightness to such a setting, and they are to be had in vast variety, and cost but a trifle.

Antique lanterns of metal or the very heavy lanterns of stone, which stand on the floor, are also quaint, and their use amid the highly decorative setting of a winter garden would add greatly to its beauty.

No indoor garden would be really complete without a fountain, which may be arranged within a pool or basin or else planned as a wall fountain standing amid growing plants, with the "overflow" falling into a basin edged about with growing plants and having the bottom covered with gravel or with smooth stones from country brooks.

In the arranging of wall fountains clever use may often be made of fragments of old marble or of antique Persian, Spanish or Dutch tiling, which by its very nature is useful in many ways where water effects are to be used.

MAKING REPAIRS BEFORE A BREAK

The time to repair a garment is before there is any actual break in texture. The housewife should look for evidence of strain or wear, and reinforce thin places and renew worn edges before they become torn or frayed. Not only will one early stitch take the place of nine later stitches, but the garment will keep in a uniform state of preservation, and will last far longer, according to a writer for the Youths Companion.

The time to take the first stitches in ready-made clothing is immediately after you buy it. Buttons should be sewed on firmly; tapes, ribbons or ornaments restitched and buttonholes and seams examined for unfinished edges. Use strong thread and plenty of it for sewing on buttons; wind it round under the button several times after sewing, and fasten it firmly before cutting it off.

Parts of garments subject to the greatest amount of wear, like the underside of sleeves, the seat and knees of trousers and the knees of stockings, should be strengthened by basting a piece of cloth, preferably of the same material, under the thin place before it actually wears through. If the same material cannot be secured, use cloth of the same shade and weight. Make your "patch" of generous size, and sew it by running stitches or cat stitching, rather than by hemming, which would show on the right side of the goods.

Watch the sleeve linings and the pockets for rips. When a pocket becomes

torn cut it off below the sound top; cut a new one by it, allowing extra length for the lapping, and stitch the new part into place.

Darn stockings, mittens or other knitted goods on the wrong side, if possible before a break occurs. By running long, parallel threads under thin places, such articles can be kept in good condition long past the time when otherwise they would have been disfigured by unsightly darns. The two great secrets of neat darning are matching colors and covering well over on the firm part of the garment.

If a hole appears in any kind of woven goods, a piece of the same cloth must be used to fill it, if possible. Often a bit from a wide seam, or even from a deep hem, may be removed; or in the case of a shirt waist, a piece from below the belt can be taken out and replaced by plain cloth. In making garments at home, particularly those of colored wash goods, stitch in an extra piece of the goods at the belt or yoke, on the underside of the garment, so that it may fade like the rest of the cloth in washing, and be ready for needful repairs.

Cooking Recipes

FRUIT CAKE

Put together in order given: One cup brown sugar, 1 cup butter and lard mixed, 2 eggs, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup sour milk or butter milk, in which is dissolved 1 teaspoon soda, 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg, 1/2 teaspoon ground cloves, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, pinch of salt, 1 orange, juice and grated rind, 3 cups of flour (reserve 1/2 cup to flour the following): 1 box seeded raisins, 1 cup currants, 1/4 pound citron. Bake about 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

PLUM PUDDING

Put together in order given: Two cups bread crumbs, 1/2 cup chopped suet, free from strings, 1/4 cup molasses, 1 cup currants, 1 cup seeded raisins, 1 cup sweet milk, 1/2 teaspoon soda dissolved in milk, 1/4 pound citron, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon ground cloves, 1 pinch mace, 1 pinch salt. Boil two hours in tin pudding dish. Serve with hard sauce.

HARD SAUCE

Quarter cup butter, 1 cup confectioners' sugar, 1/2 egg white. Cream, butter and sugar together until perfectly smooth. Add the egg white (unbeaten) and beat the mixture until white and stiff. Sprinkle with nutmeg if desired.

Paper Shell Pecans

Sent by parcel post—prepaid. Delicious, full flavored, wholesome, more popular every season for desserts and confections. New crop ready.

One pound \$1.00. Five pounds and one "Ideal" Pecan Cracker, \$4.50. Give yourselves and friends a treat.

SOUTHERN PECAN & ORCHARD CO., 716 First Nat. Bank Bldg., CHICAGO.

Franklin Mills Flour

Genuine Entire Wheat. More satisfying than other flours. Should be used in every family. Get a package of your grocer and try it. Write for our free booklet of recipes.

Franklin Mills Co., 151 St. Louis, St. Louis.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Betsey's Trip

One pleasant afternoon, a white fox-terrier was seen trotting up the avenue that led to a large white house.

The dog, having reached the door, scratched at it until it was opened, then, after going through the house, she, convinced that her mistress was not there, continued her journey to the station, and jumped aboard the 3 o'clock train for Boston.

After trotting through the passenger cars, she passed into the baggage car, where she was detained by the baggage-man, who supposed that Betsey's master was on the train, for he often took her with him, and she was known everywhere.

When the train stopped at Canton Junction, Betsey got off, but fortunately the station-master recognized her, and took her home with him, in the meantime sending word to her owner to come for her.

The station-master was obliged to go out that evening, so he left Betsey in the kitchen.

When he returned at 11 o'clock, she had disappeared, probably through the kitchen window, which had been left open.

When father and mother reached home, they found out about Betsey's absence, and searched the neighborhood, as the message from Canton Junction had not been delivered.

Nobody had slept when, about midnight, an excited bark was heard outside, and joyfully they let Betsey in. She had traveled five miles over a strange road. —St. Nicholas.

Old-Time Locomotive

The greatest railroad engines in the world today are built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia. The

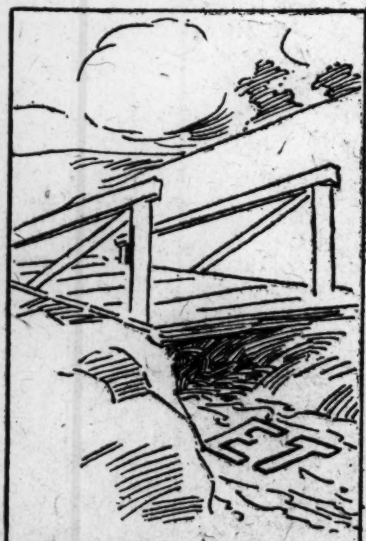
CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

full history of the Baldwin locomotives would of itself make a long article. From a small beginning, by Matthias W. Baldwin, more than 80 years ago, the business has grown to one of enormous magnitude. Away back in the year 1832 the following advertisement appeared in the American Advertiser:

"Notice—The locomotive engine (built by M. W. Baldwin of this city) will depart daily when the weather is fair, with a train of passenger cars commencing on Monday the 20th inst. The cars drawn by horses will also depart as usual, when the weather is not fair." —J. L. Harbour in the Wellspring.

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—March.



What girl's name?

OPEN HEARINGS PROPOSED FOR SHIP MEASURE

This Motion to Be Made in Washington to Determine Whether There Are Enough Vessels to Carry Products

WASHINGTON—Legislation authorizing the government to purchase ships for ocean trade is to be considered by the Senate commerce committee, with a view to reporting a bill soon after the holidays, so that debate may begin on the measure in the Senate independent of action in the House. A motion will be made to hold open hearings to determine whether there is now a shortage of ships to transport American products.

Brigadier-General McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, testified before the Senate Philippine committee Monday on the bill for ultimate independence of the islands. He believed the Moros and the islanders of the north probably would clash after independence was given, but that none of the other tribes would be restive. Present limitation of land distributions to 40 acres to an individual and 2500 to a corporation, he said, was hampering development of the beet sugar industry.

In the debate on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill Monday Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the appropriations committee, said the reductions were not real and that the administration was actually asking for more money than last year. He dwelt at length on what he considered proofs of the administration's partisanship and criticized the "quality of vagueness" in the President's message.

Colonization and Land

Senator Reed said that under the bill it would be possible for any nation, possibly Japan, to colonize in a way prejudicial to the United States if the Legislature so authorized, without Congress having power to intervene.

General McIntyre replied that acts of the Legislature in this respect would be subject to the veto power of the President.

Senator Weeks, urging specific limitations as to the amount of public domain lands which could be granted to any person or corporation, noted that large land grants were the basis of the trouble in Mexico.

Recommendations for alteration of the bill to be submitted by the war department, General McIntyre said, would include the striking out of the provision as to qualification of electors.

Determined resistance to ratification of the safety at sea treaty signed at London last winter, continued in executive sessions of the Senate, Senator Cummins leading the opposition in the absence of Senator La Follette.

War Munitions Bill

Senator Hitchcock says he will press his bill to prohibit the furnishing of war materials to belligerent nations, but he is meeting with opposition from people who have large contracts for the things that he would forbid citizens of this country from supplying.

"I find a good many persons who think that it is not wise to pass my bill while the war is in progress," says Mr. Hitchcock. "A senator notifies me that a firm in his state has a contract for \$2,500,000 worth of powder, and that it requires an expenditure of \$250,000 to be able to fill the contract. The passage of my bill would injure these people. I am hearing from many sections of the country and lots of protests are coming."

Postal Bill Reported

Appropriations aggregating \$321,700, \$14 for the conduct of the postal service are carried by the postoffice bill reported to the House. No provision for extension of the postal service to Alaska and Porto Rico telegraph and telephone lines, as recommended by Postmaster-General Burleson, was included, and other department proposals were rejected by the committee. The department, however, was authorized to experiment on contracts for rural free delivery routes. Readjustment of salaries for rural carriers is proposed, and an appropriation of \$50,000 for experiments in aerial mail delivery was refused.

An amendment to the emergency tax bill providing that no penalties shall be imposed for failure to make returns on or before Jan. 1, 1915, an extension from Dec. 1, 1914, was passed by the Senate. It now goes to the House.

The Senate by unanimous vote rejected the nomination of John R. Lynn of Rochester for United States attorney for the western district of New York. This action was taken upon the request of Senator O'Gorman. Opposition was started in the Senate judiciary committee, of which Senator O'Gorman is a member. Mr. O'Gorman requested his associates on the committee to reject the nomination and they agreed upon an adverse report. The rejection is the beginning of determined opposition on the part of senators to have the White House quit accepting the advice of cabinet members instead of senators about appointments that must be confirmed by the Senate.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT INVITED

AUSTIN, Tex.—Theodore Roosevelt has been extended an invitation to take a hunt in Texas in company with Governor Colquitt, Col. Cecil A. Lyon, H. Baldwin Rice of Houston and others, says a special to the San Antonio Express. The invitation has just been sent to the colonel by Governor Colquitt, and sufficient time for an answer has not elapsed.

CONFERENCE HELD ON WORLD TRADE

(Continued from page one)

industries of the United States, employ United States capital and labor in great quantities and hence ultimately in their sale as finished products make the final balance actually in favor of instead of against the United States.

"5. A comparison of the figures of Latin-American trade of 1897, with those of the year 1913 shows what a remarkable rapidity of growth has characterized Latin-American commerce and points conclusively to the potentialities of its future. In 1897 the total foreign commerce of the 20 Latin-American countries was valued at \$910,422,499; now it stands at \$2,864,876,224.

What New England Can Do

"Now what is New England to do in the premises?"

"1. Every manufacturer, exporter and importer of New England, who has not already mastered the Latin-American field, should first familiarize himself with the data which can be obtained from the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce and from the Pan-American Union in Washington. At the same time special attention should be given to what has been done by those organizations, firms and persons which have for many years been working successfully in the Latin-American field.

"2. The whole situation must be approached from the Latin-American as well as from the United States standpoint, and from the side of imports of raw products for our manufacturing plants as well as of exports of our finished manufactured goods and that surplus of our agricultural products which are suited to their markets.

"3. Latin America needs the money as much as the merchandise of New England and the country at large. If the financial institutions of New England could lend Latin America \$500,000,000 during the next five years they would by that agency alone and in that period increase the United States trade with Latin America \$500,000,000.

"4. A great and immediate need of the hour are well organized and developed banking and credit facilities for the commercial and financial transactions between Latin America and New England.

"5. As soon as possible regular and adequate mail, passenger and freight steamship service, under the American flag, should be established between New England ports and the principal ports of both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America."

Case of the Railroad

Mr. Elliott presented the railroad's case. In part he said: "The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is one of the great manufacturers of New England. It produces daily a large quantity of transportation.

"The total capital invested throughout New England in transportation plants according to the very latest reports available is approximately \$1,000,000,000.

"These six New England states have one fourteenth of the national population and one twelfth of the national wealth. They consume one eighth of the materials of manufacture and have one sixth of the bank deposits of the whole country. The success of New England and of her institutions is of vital importance to the whole country.

"Under present governmental, financial and commercial conditions railroads are finding it increasingly difficult to produce a good quality of transportation and at the same time maintain their plants and obtain money with which to make much needed additions and betterments.

"There is very grave danger that when business becomes brisk throughout the country there will not be enough transportation produced to supply the demand.

"The welfare of the people of the country, of manufacturers and of all business including transportation is interdependent and there must be proper relations between them and the government and fair treatment of any by all to permit the continued growth and prosperity of the country.

Differences Pointed Out

"There are three important differences between the business that most of you represent and the railroad business.

"The first is that you can close your establishments, reduce your expenses to the necessary caretakers and lose the interest on your investment until such time as your inclinations or the demands for your particular articles make it worth while to operate your plants. The railroad, however, cannot stop.

"The second is that most of you can warehouse your product, hold for rising prices and sell at some future time. The railroad cannot do this. It must have ample transportation ready at any given time and place. The manufacturer of transportation must always be ready to furnish the maximum amount of transportation for the use of the American people. There should be enough margin of profit in the business so that at all times and places there will be this 'readiness to serve.'

"The third is that you have some control of your prices. In the railroad business an excessive demand not only brings no increase in the unit price, but legislatures and commissions, which have practically taken charge of the management of the railroads (except the responsibility of providing money), more and more take the view that a price or rate once made to meet some particular condition is a measure for other prices and rates under different conditions, and that an increasing demand justifies lower prices, thus reversing the old-fashioned law of supply and demand.

Rights of Property

"Regulation of the great corporations is very necessary and very important, but attempts by the government to manage them in detail are dangerous.

"The good sense of the American people

and their belief in the rights of individuals and of property will in the long run, I believe, prevail over the present misunderstanding and misconceptions of the relations between the government and the manufacturers of transportation and will eventually allow them sufficient income to pay steady wages, keep the property in good order, add to it each year in order to meet the needs of the public and to pay their taxes and interest and make a reasonable profit.

"I believe the time is rapidly approaching, if it is not already here, when the man in public office will realize that he can serve his constituents best by a policy of upbuilding business rather than that of tearing business down; of conservation instead of dislocation of business enterprises, including that of furnishing transportation; of plain speaking about the relations of capital and labor and the government; of demanding fair treatment for the owner of the property as well as for the man who works on the property; and finally of insisting on the same care, economy and efficiency in the business of government that is demanded of business."

The Banking Interests

Mr. Kies talked of the banking interests and South America. He said, in part:

"Prior to the passage of the federal reserve act it was impracticable for American banking institutions to extend their interests to foreign countries. The act has made it possible to establish branches of American banks in foreign countries, and to place back of the branches the prestige, influence and resources of the home bank. Branch banks in foreign countries will, of course, be expected to perform the functions of regular banks in this country and, in addition, to provide auxiliary service in aid of the development of United States commerce. The establishment of branches of American banks means the possibility of direct mail and cable transfers of balance from the parent bank to this country through the parent bank to the latter's branches, or vice versa, with no delay at a minimum expense.

"The development of dollar exchange will of necessity be a slow process. Business interests of the United States must help in this movement, and however possible must insist on payment for foreign invoices being made in dollars on New York rather than in pounds sterling on London. Neither New York or Boston can hope to become financial cities of world importance until the dollar becomes known and its value respected in the markets of the world.

The Bank Acceptance

"The bank acceptance is a financial instrument until recently almost unknown in this country. The difference in effect here and in Europe is that commercial transactions were financed in this country by notes and in Europe by bills of exchange. The one is an unseizable investment, the other a prime quick asset.

"The acceptance privilege of the federal reserve act will result in the building up in New York, the financial center of this country, a ready discount market for foreign bills and a large demand on the part of investors for accepted bills. In this way a large part of the money with which to finance our foreign trade, and to grant the credits which are necessary, will be furnished through the banks from the savings to the investors of the country.

"American manufacturers who are seeking to enter the South American field must approach it in conservative fashion. Profits must not be expected the first year. The market possibilities must be thoroughly studied, credits must be extended only after careful investigation, and a firm foundation must be laid on which to build the future business structure.

"The South American market will not come to us—we shall have to go to it." Mr. Kies offered to New England manufacturers, the fullest use of the facilities of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank.

Mr. Fitzgerald's address compared New England's opportunities, from a geographical point of view, for increasing its international trade, with those of other sections. He said manufacturers in inland cities could take care of the trade in the West and logically it was the duty of the six northeastern states to go after the trade in other countries.

Cooperation Is Urged

Mr. Anderson discussed the various organizations at work on international trade and advocated cooperation. He said in part:

"It is possible for both individual businesses and national trade movements to be over-organized, and here in New England we seem to be suffering from the latter complaint with respect to our Latin-American trade extension propaganda.

"In this section there are at least a dozen commercial or industrial organizations, representing thousands of members, and hundreds of millions of dollars of invested capital that are manifesting interest in this important question of trade relations with Latin America. Most of their own work thus far, however, appears to have been confined to more or less academic discussions of what ought to be done, while the real work of 'getting there' is being achieved by New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other centers outside of New England.

"It is obvious that there must be more or less crossing of wires and waste of energy under these conditions, and recognizing this, Chairman Alfred W. Donovan of the state board of labor and industries, has called a conference for next Friday for the purpose of considering some plan of effective cooperation and coordination.

"No community in the United States is better equipped for a permanent and successful campaign for Latin-American trade than ours, nor is any community

in a more favorable position for taking advantage of the splendid opportunities that Latin America presents in this connection. What we need just now is not conferences, or lectures, or editorials, but that form of courage and cooperation that is readily convertible into cash."

Getting the Markets

Dr. Pratt urged the necessity for an international point of view in trade. He said, in part:

"The war which deprived us of our usual relations with many European countries finds us without banking facilities, without a merchant marine, without men trained or equipped to carry on our work in the foreign fields, and most important it finds us a nation without an international point of view.

"We have had quite enough talking on the subject, the time has now come for action. Conferences are desirable but they must lead to some definite conclusion and must bring about the accomplishment of certain definite results. We must develop a specific and detailed program of the development of our foreign trade and we must do it cooperatively. We must develop methods of financing our foreign trade. We must have branch banks in foreign countries. We must have more dollar exchange. We must make more investments abroad.

"We must have a merchant marine to open new trade routes and new markets.

"We must have men trained to carry on foreign trade. Our common schools, our high schools, our colleges and universities have a definite task to perform in training men for foreign trade.

"But perhaps of most vital importance we as a nation must acquire an international point of view. A few decades ago our advice was 'Young man go West'; today our advice may very well be 'Young man go abroad—go into the foreign field.' The home market to the exclusion of the other markets is an archaic, an obsolete idea. The important market is no longer the home market, but the world market.

"In looking over this world market we must not over-emphasize the importance of South America. The whole world is our market. The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce is prepared to supply you with practically any information which you desire."

Need of Reciprocal Basis

Mr. Aughinbaugh claimed that international trade to be permanent should be established on a reciprocal basis. He said to expect to ship a nation raw or manufactured materials, receiving in exchange only a mandatory consideration, is neither equitable, sensible nor practical. He said that perhaps the chief reason why European nations have obtained such a foothold is due to the fact that they take in exchange for their goods much of the crude exports and convert them into factory products. He declared that South America was one of the world's great producers. He believed the United States should make a more determined effort to finance municipal and national improvements in South America. Money lenders in Europe, he pointed out, have taken advantage of these opportunities and profited by them. Chile, he added, is spending \$400,000,000 on improvements and most of the work is in the hands of Europeans.

Mr. Gonzalez in talking on the "Urgency of Expanding Our Exports: Why to Latin America," said: "Our exports must fill the gap left by what we have already lost." He was convinced that there was a need for international money. He pointed out that an effort was being made to establish a new form of international money, basing it on the dollar. The most important thing needed to increase the exports of this section, he said, is to restore as far as possible the purchasing credits of countries goods are now sold to. There must also be established, he said, adequate banking and transportation facilities.

CUSTOMS GUARDS ARE INFORMED OF INCREASE OF PAY

Ceremonial of Notice Is Conducted by Collector of the Port Edmund B. Billings

By shifting and transferring men in the three platoons of the United States customs guards at this port, 29 of them were enabled to leave their stations today and proceed to the custom house to be qualified for their increase of pay in time for Christmas. Lieutenant Dowd of the guards arranged a schedule whereby every station on the waterfront would be covered by substitutes while these were off duty at the custom house. Inspector Carney was also qualified for his increase.

Collector of the Port Edmund Billings, who recently returned from Washington, with the authority to announce the increases in pay, officiated at the ceremony today. The 29 guards will hereafter receive \$840 per annum instead of \$720.

Organized three years ago, the guards now have the most efficient organization in the government service at this port, in opinion of high officials here. Thorough covering of every wharf and steamer in the port, and attending to other duties such as counting passengers, on excursion steamers, and enforcing the regulations concerning lifesaving equipment on motor craft, recently brought the force special praise from Washington.

SCHOOL UNION CASE STANDS

COLUMBUS, O.—The state supreme court refused to review the decision of lower courts in the case of Superintendent of Schools J. M. H. Frederick of Cleveland, enjoining him from discriminating against school teachers with union tendencies.

RELIEF FOR ALL COUNTRIES PLAN GIVEN GOVERNOR

Central Committee Proposal Submitted to Mr. Walsh Is Held Until Belgian Ship Sails

Former Gov. Curtis Guild, Larz Anderson, George von L. Meyer and Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer of the Belgian relief fund, conferred with Governor Walsh today relative to the organizing of a central relief committee to handle funds for persons affected by the war in all the countries involved. It was agreed that nothing be done in connection with this at present, since the Belgian relief committee is planning to send contributions for the relief of Belgium by a ship to leave Boston Dec. 24.

Contributions totaling \$1248.45 have been added to the Belgian relief fund, making the aggregate amount subscribed \$134,500.15. The Belgian relief committee at 428 Boylston street is taking in supplies for the New England relief ship Harpalyce now in the harbor.

The ship, which is a freighter of 8500 tons capacity, was formerly used in transatlantic trade by the London company of J. & C. Harrison. Already 2500 tons of wheat, 5000 barrels of flour and other goods, totaling over \$200,000 in value, have been collected from New England people by the Boston Belgian relief committee.

Provision for local needs as well as those of Belgian refugees is being made through the charitable activity of a committee of women headed by Mrs. William H. Dunbar. A bureau has been established on the sixth floor of the Filene building, where more than 70 women are knitting socks and mittens for pay.

F. L. Higginson, Jr., treasurer, Massachusetts branch American Red Cross, 44 State street, Boston, Mass., now acknowledges receipt of subscriptions totaling \$80,133.99.

MAHOGANY LOG CARGO ARRIVES FROM AFRICA

Bringing 2004 mahogany logs from Axim, Africa, the first shipment ever arriving here direct from Africa, the British steamer Elswick Tower, Captain Byers, reached port today at tied up at National docks, East Boston, to discharge. The cargo is consigned to Palmer & Parker Company of Charlestown, and is the second cargo of its kind arriving here within a few days. It is said to contain nearly 1,500,000 feet of mahogany, and is one of the largest shipments ever brought to Boston. It is valued at nearly \$80,000.

The steamer left Axim Nov. 12. Last Sunday night the steamer was just off this coast, but owing to a blow, put seaward again. The cargo was originally intended for a German steamer, but the British officials seized the vessel, and now hold it as a prize. The logs were piled high on deck of the Tower. From here the steamer will proceed to New York to load about 200,000 bushels of grain for Spezia, Italy. The Tower is about 10 days late.

RECORD CARGO OF EGGS GOING OUT ON S. S. ANGLIAN

What is asserted to be the record shipment of eggs ever to leave any United States port for Europe—12,000 cases, or 4,320,000 single eggs—is being loaded aboard the Wilson & Furness-Leyland liner Anglian which is to sail tomorrow for London in command of Captain Toozes. These eggs were shipped here from Chicago cold storage warehouses and are of the western variety. If placed end to end in a single line the shipment would stretch 186 miles. It is valued at \$80,000.

The Anglian, steaming at daybreak tomorrow, also will carry besides shipments of boots and shoes 64,000 bushels of wheat, 100 tons flour, 400 tons provisions and other general cargo.

BEAUTIFICATION OF BALBOA, C. Z., TOLD

"Development of the New Town of Balboa of the Panama Canal Zone" was the subject of a lecture delivered by William L. Phillips of Cambridge at the annual meeting and dinner of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects last night at the Boston City Club. James Sturgis Pray, professor in landscape architecture at Harvard and president of the society, was in the chair and 20 members were present. The annual election of officers was postponed.

LINER ON LAST TRIP

To load general cargo at St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., for London, the Warren liner Sagamore steamed from Charlestown today in command of Captain Alexander Fenton. It will be the last trip of the vessel here for some time, as it has been transferred to the service of the Furness line and will operate between St. John, Halifax and Europe.

FOR STANDARDIZING SALARIES

Mayor Curley today asked the statistical department of the city to furnish him with a plan to standardize the salaries in the various departments. He said it would really mean a revision upward for the employees in general. He also asked the department to complete a year book in addition to the municipal register of Boston.

Two generations ago the fame of CLYSMIC began to spread, but its pure, refreshing qualities were known even in the days of the mound-builders.

At all restaurants, soda fountains, and always in bottles.

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TABLE WATERS
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Diamonds and gems of high quality mounted in beautiful designs of the latest fashion. Many exclusive creations of our own shop. Best Values direct from the Cutters.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELERS
52 Summer Street

ECONOMY BOARD URGES MILITIA CONSOLIDATION

(Continued from page one)

of the offices of the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, surgeon-general and armory commission."

Combinations Outlined

As to the adjutant-general's office, the report says the positions of assistant adjutant-general, first clerk and secretary of the service schools should be combined; the law governing the use of armories should be amended so as to increase the purposes for which armories may be rented; the annual reports from commanding officers to the adjutant-general should be made in the same form as the adjutant-general's annual report to Washington.

"A definite and comprehensive policy for using the federal allotments for the militia should be made," the report continues. "All property accounts should be transferred to the quartermaster general's office."

In recommendations concerning the quartermaster general's office, the report advises that surplus land at South Framingham should be sold or other disposition made of same.

Without making any specific recommendations, the commission says the militia authorities should consider the desirability of readjusting the regional organizations from the standpoint of their geographical distribution. The present organization largely disregards geographical location of the several

units in a single regiment, with the result that the companies are in some instances widely scattered. Moreover, in some cases companies belonging to different regiments are found in the same city, as in Worcester, which has three companies of the second infantry and one company of the ninth infantry.

Commission Care Urged

"Another military subject which should receive careful consideration," it is recommended, "is the practice of granting commissions to a considerable number of militia officers who are not recognized by the war department. This subject has been commented on by persons versed in military affairs who question the wisdom of this practice. A phase of this situation which apparently has not hitherto been considered is the expense to the commonwealth of maintaining these positions.

The commonwealth must pay all officers who are not recognized by the federal authorities for such time as they devote to service at summer maneuvers and at other times, together with meeting their traveling and other expenses. The commission does not in this case desire to make any specific recommendations, but merely to call the situation to the attention of the officials who are responsible for the military policy and organization of the militia.

REGULATIONS OPPOSED

NEWTON, Mass.—Aldermen adopted a resolution last night expressing dissatisfaction in the regulations governing the transportation of liquor into no-license cities which will be presented to the Legislature.

Filene's

Sugar and Spice and everything nice,
THAT'S what little girls are made of;
Slugs and snails and puppy dogs' tails,
THAT'S what little boys are made of.

Not that WE think they are horrid ourselves

Toys for Boys

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AIRSHIPS
ERECTOR
MECCANO
CIRCUS ANIMALS
TOOL CHESTS
STEAM ENGINES
MAGIC TRICK BOXES
GAMES
PAINTS
PLASTICINE
TELEGRAPHS
BOOKS
MAGIC LANTERNS
MOVING PICTURE MACHINES
BLOCKS
PUZZLES
UNIFORMS
EXPRESS CARTS

Toys for Girls

DOLLS
TOYTOWN GROCERIES
DOLLS' LAUNDRY SETS
DOLLS' FURNITURE
LITTLE GIRLS' FURNITURE
CIRCUS ANIMALS
TRULIFE PAPER DOLLS
BOOKS
DOLLS' CLOTHES
GAMES
KITCHEN CABINETS
PUZZLES
ROLY POLIES
BLOCKS
PIANOS
XYLOPHONES
FIDDLES
DOLL CARRIAGES
PLASTICINE

(Filene's—Mail orders filled—Third Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

South and Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean

DOCUMENTS ON TOUSSAINT AS EMANCIPATOR

Washington Archives Show That Over a Century Ago U. S. Had an Observer in Haiti—Letters of Edward Stevens

With Haiti and the United States approaching a period when the two countries are likely to become more closely associated, a glance backward at certain phases of political development in the Caribbean republic will afford opportunity for learning that more than a century ago Haitian affairs were of considerable concern to the people of the north.

When Columbus discovered Haiti the island was inhabited by about 2,000,000 Indians, but as early as 1512 slaves were being imported from Africa. In August, 1791, these plantation slaves broke out into insurrection. France had by then required the title to the entire island from Spain, and in 1798 Toussaint Louverture arose, displaying what historians characterize as a remarkable military genius. By 1801, Toussaint succeeded in restoring order where chaos had reigned. He then published, subject to the approval of France, a form of constitutional government under which he was to become governor.

Washington Has Documents

At the department of state in Washington there is preserved a collection of documents showing to what an extent a consul may be of service to his country in a quasi-diplomatic function because of the absence of any higher representative of the government. The letters of Edward Stevens are especially illuminating, written as they are by an observer having uncommon ability. In some of the best chapters of his great "History of the United States, 1801-1817," Henry Adams further shows how intimately the history of the United States from 1780 to 1803 was involved with the destiny of the island of Santo Domingo.

The letters of Mr. Stevens are addressed to Secretary of State Pickens, except the two last, which were written to Secretary Marshall.

The Washington collection also includes General Toussaint's letters to President Adams, the series, in fact, opening with such a letter, dated Nov. 6, 1798. It was 18 months before the directory of France had made Toussaint general-in-chief, with military command over the entire island. On June 13, 1798, Congress, under the pressure of French aggression, had passed an act suspending commercial relations with France and her dependencies. That this bore hard on Santo Domingo and Toussaint is made evident from his communication to the United States President.

Edward Stevens, a native of the West Indies, married to the daughter of the Danish Governor at St. Croix, and long resident in the Caribbean, was chosen United States consular representative to Santo Domingo, and on him devolved the task of opening the closed trade route, as well as to keep a record of the doings of the warring factions in the island, General Rigaud having begun a campaign of opposition to Toussaint.

Certain passages from the letter written by Edward Stevens to Secretary Pickens, dated L'Arcahaye, June 24, 1799, shed a strong light on the conflict between the two leaders in the island a century or more ago.

"My Apprehensions of an immediate rupture between the rival Chiefs of this Colony have been realized," he wrote. "Rigaud has actually commenced Hostilities and taken forcible Possession of petit and grand Goave, two Districts which formerly appertained to the Department of Toussaint. At the latter place he is encamped with an Army of 1000 Men. Toussaint is now at Leogane with 20,000. Rigaud's Army is well fed, well clothed, and well paid. . . . The arbitrary and oppressive Contributions he has levied from the Inhabitants of the South, and the Application of all the public Revenue, for several Years past, to his own private Purposes, have given him a great Command of Money. . . . Toussaint's Army, on the contrary, is in want of every Thing. He has but little Ammunition, and few Military Stores."

Triumph of Toussaint Louverture

The correspondence continues and shows the course of the revolutionary activity. Writing from Cape Francois, Aug. 2, 1800, Mr. Stevens informs Secretary Marshall partly as follows: "I have the honor to inform you that recent official Accounts from General Toussaint announce the entire pacification of the Southern Parts of this Colony. Rigaud having been vanquished in every successive Engagement. . . . he has listened to the terms proposed to him and consented to retire from the Island in a short time. A suspension of Arms has of course taken place and General Toussaint is by this time in possession of Aux Cayes, and every part of the Western Peninsula. This intelligence is of so much importance that I lose no time in communicating it to you for the President's information. The termination of the destructive Civil War which has so long raged in this Colony will open an additional number of Ports to the American Commerce. Should the President deem it expedient to renew intercourse with those ports of the Island of St. Domingo which are not included in his last Proclamation, I beg leave to assure you, Sir, that it may

now be done with safety and advantage." In the final letter of Mr. Stevens, dated Sept. 10, 1800, the following passage is worth quoting: "As General Toussaint has been invested by the inhabitants of this colony with the supreme power, both civil and military, and has always evinced the most friendly sentiments toward America, I should imagine that the present moment is very favorable for obtaining from him such additional privileges as would place our commerce on a permanent and advantageous footing."

TAMPICO FIELD SEES CHANGE IN OIL PROPERTIES

TAMPICO, Mexico—It is announced that the Inter-ocean Oil Company has secured an interest in the National Petroleum Company of this place. The latter company has now under construction near the mouth of the Panuco river below Tampico large terminal and storage facilities, which will no doubt be used by the Inter-ocean Oil Company, which owns and controls a large fleet of oil steamers for the transportation of its oil from this port, the marine branch of that company working under the corporate name of the Inter-ocean Transport Company.

In the Soto de la Marina district in the state of Tamaulipas north of Tampico, the Corona Petroleum Company has commenced drilling their well No. 1 and have located a site for well No. 2. This district is an interesting one from an oil standpoint, as it has long been known as a promising field for exploitation owing to the large deposits of asphalt and other surface indications of petroleum which are known to exist in that vicinity. It is stated that the leases of the Corona company in that district aggregate nearly a million acres, and the result of the first tests with the wells now proposed will be watched closely by all people interested in the petroleum product.

BRAZIL MAY BUY NITRATE DIRECT FROM WEST COAST

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—In the past Brazil has imported large quantities of nitrate for fertilizing purposes from Hamburg, Germany. Efforts are now under way to have this nitrate shipped direct from Chile, instead of by the roundabout way from Europe, especially as such shipments are now out of the question.

Chilean exporters of nitrate who have investigated this market are sure that if Brazil becomes thoroughly interested in the matter of direct importations it will help considerably toward improving the industry on the west coast.

SMALLEST VESSEL THROUGH CANAL

PANAMA, R. P.—The smallest vessel that has made use of the canal in commercial service is the Nicaraguan motor schooner *Wilhelmina*, which, completed recently a double transit of the canal. It is 69 feet long, 22 feet in the beam, and has a draft of four feet six inches, and its canal tonnage is 66 tons gross and 46 net. The *Wilhelmina* arrived at Cristobal from Las Perlas, entered the canal and arrived at Balboa carrying six tons of stores for the Nicaraguan government, which were transferred to a vessel of the Pacific Mail line, for delivery at San Juan del Sur. The *Wilhelmina* then loaded with 45 tons of sugar, with which it departed through the canal for Bluefields. Three through passengers were aboard.

TRADE NOTES

ASUNCION, Paraguay—The Asuncion wireless station recently succeeded in communicating with the Bahia Blanca station in Argentina.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—The government has accepted the offer of New York bankers, to sell the 51 per cent of the stock of the Pacific railroad belonging to them.

CURACAO, Dutch West Indies—The three incorporated banks in the colony are the Curacaoche Bank, the fiscal agent of the government; the Curacaoche Hypotheekbank, and the Spaaren Beleenbank.

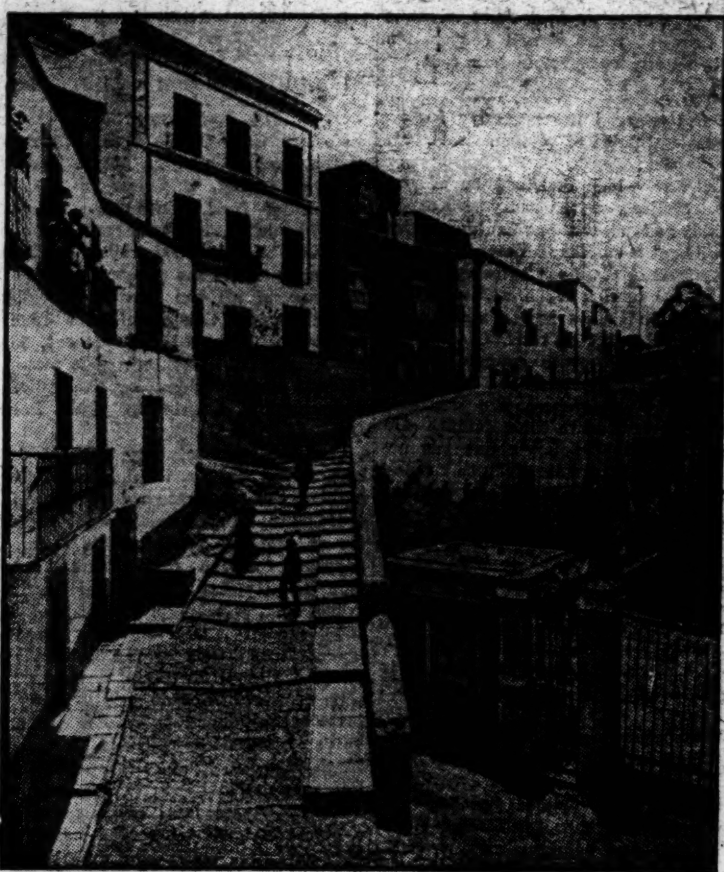
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The report is current that Italy is about to close negotiations for the purchase of large quantities of wheat of this season's crop.

MEXICO CITY—The stocks of writing paper are getting very low in this city. The mills claim they are unable to import enough pulp to keep them running.

PANAMA, R. P.—A New York banking house is expected to open a branch in this city, under agreement with the Panamanian government. The bank will make mortgage loans.

LIMA, Peru—To encourage rubber gathering the government has declared a reduction in the export tax on the product from the departments of Loreto and Madre de Dios, shipped through Mollendo.

ROSARIO, A. R.—Imports from Germany in 1913 amounted to over \$68,000,000, an increase of \$6,500,000 over the imports from that country in 1912.



La Constancia street, one of picturesque byways in Guanajuato

QUAINTNESS OF GUANAJUATO IS CITY'S FEATURE

Mexican Community Called Oldest as Well as Richest Within the Republic's Borders

GUANAJUATO, Mexico—One of the oldest, richest and most picturesque cities in the Mexican republic, Guanajuato retains many features that distinguish it from other communities.

The distance from Mexico City is 232 miles in a northwesterly direction. Immediately north of here is Dolores Hidalgo, where the cry for independence was first raised in 1810. The government has for years contemplated making Dolores a sort of national gathering place, and but for the disturbances of recent years some concrete plan would have been formulated to that effect.

One of the interesting aspects of the city of Guanajuato is the manner in which some of the streets are built. La Constancia street, for instance, rises by steps along a narrow course where are to be found some of the old-time homes of the Spanish residents who in their day made up the social element of Guanajuato. There are numerous picturesque gardens attached to these homes of a former greatness.

The government palace, the house of Congress, the theater, the mint are some of the interesting architectural features of the place. There is a particularly well-regulated water supply derived from the river bearing the same name as the city and the state.

The population of the state of Guanajuato at the last census was 1,075,270. The area of the commonwealth is 10,948 square miles. Of a general mountainous character, there is in Guanajuato a large flat section known as the Bajio, or lowlands, famous as one of the most fertile sections of the republic for cereal crops.

LAKE TEXCOCO DRAINING MAY CAUSE INQUIRY

MEXICO CITY—About \$1,250,000 have been wasted by public functionaries since the beginning of President Madero's administration under pretext of carrying out the drainage of Lake Texcoco, and nothing has been accomplished toward that end, according to an interview given out by Acting Minister of Communications Ignacio Bonillas.

Minister Bonillas said that the waste of money involved culpability on the part of the functionaries administering the fund of \$2,500,000 which was voted for the drainage of Lake Texcoco in President Madero's time. He said that in view of the fact that nothing has been done to drain the lake, the functionaries mentioned were bound in his opinion to give an account of their dealings, as in his opinion all public functionaries by the mere fact of being such are accountable to the public for their official acts and even for their doings of a purely personal nature.

Minister Bonillas still has at his disposal the use of the remaining \$1,250,000 voted for the drainage of Lake Texcoco and is trying to devote that sum to the work in as economic a manner as possible, he says.

SANTO DOMINGO IS BUSY CUSTOMS PORT

SANTO DOMINGO—The revenues from all the custom houses in the Dominican republic during August totaled \$150,483. The largest amount collected at one place was \$61,342, in this city. San Pedro de Macoris came next with \$43,198. The government has completed the repair of the telegraph and telephone lines, which had been found to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

CHILE HAS TASK TO PROVIDE FOR ITS UNEMPLOYED

Situation in Nitrate Belt Makes Economic Outlook a Problem—Government's Revenue Reduced as the Work Lessens

VALPARAISO, Chile—The situation at Iquique in regard to the nitrate industry and the number of unemployed as a result of the European war is covered in the report submitted by the commission appointed by the Governor of Tarapaca.

The commission places the production of nitrate in October at not more than 40 per cent of the normal. These figures refer to the province of Tarapaca. The unemployed population in the nitrate region was at the same time given as 28,000. But this is exclusive of the unemployed of the towns and ports, which bring the total up to 33,000, half of whom are heads of families.

In June the population of the nitrate section, including men, women and children, was as follows: Chileans, 29,873; Peruvians, 13,908; Bolivians, 8791; others, 582; total, 53,154. To this number should be added about 20,000 inhabitants in the towns of the pampa, 35,000 in Iquique, and 5000 in Caleta Buena, Junin, and Pisagua. This would give a total of 113,000 for the province of Tarapaca.

Government Assists Travelers

In business circles it is said that the commission's report probably underestimates the population, as no mention is made of the other classes thrown out of employment, such as clerks and assistants in offices, and stores. The government has renewed the granting of passes to Bolivians and Peruvians, but most Peruvians of the upper classes cannot leave the province without abandoning their property. A considerable number of sailors are being looked after by the foreign colony.

There have left at the expense of the government some 22,000 unemployed from Iquique and about 700 Pisagua. Of these, about 8000 were Chileans sent south, while the others were Bolivians and Peruvians sent to Arica and Mollendo.

Export and Import Less

Since Chile depends so largely on the nitrate belt for all ready cash, the whole country, and especially the government, is being affected. The customs revenues depend upon the export tax on nitrate and by-products for 68 per cent of the total of the country. The import and export taxes collected from the Iquique and Antofagasta districts amount to 65 per cent of the government's customs revenues, this revenue amounting normally to \$28,000,000.

For a number of reasons the importers of merchandise are not taking their goods out of the custom house in Iquique. As there is little prospect of selling them right away, many of the importers cannot get the cash, and the surcharge of rate between the paper and gold peso is so high that they cannot afford the risk that the rate might improve, which would give a competitor a chance to sell at a profit the same kind of goods brought in later at a lower price.

CUBA PROHIBITS PRIVATE WIRELESS

HAVANA, Cuba—In order to remain strictly neutral in the present European conflict, the government has voted on the recommendation of the secretary of the interior and prohibited the installation of wireless stations by private parties in Havana and vicinity.

NEW PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA IS A CONSERVATIVE

Bogota Making Comparison Between Vicente Concha and His Predecessor, Carlos E. Restrepo—Country United

BOGOTA, Colombia—The recent change in administration, with Dr. Jose Vicente Concha assuming control in place of President Carlos E. Restrepo, whose term of office has expired, gives occasion for a comparison of the two political leaders of Colombia.

Restrepo's administration has been remarkable, even among the many acceptable administrations which Colombia has had, above all on account of the notable advances that have been made during his period. He has maintained peace, international relations have been greatly strengthened and the commerce of the country has been developed to a remarkable degree, as well as public instruction, agriculture and means of transportation. The progress of the country has been demonstrated in the prosperity reached in the last four years, and seems to be insured for a long time to come.

All Parties in Support

In justice to the new president there is little that can be said at the present. Yet there is a strong belief that he will make one of the best presidents the country ever had. All the political parties will give him their support, and there is every indication that Colombia is entering upon a new era of peace and prosperity.

However, for some days after the inauguration things did not seem to look bright for Concha's administration. The people of Bogota did not like his appointment of Dr. Cortes Lee, a cleric, to fill the ministry of public instruction, and it did not take them very long to let him know it. Yet there was nothing more than a manifestation, which did not last very long; it was headed by the students and was apparently a demonstration in favor of Dr. Restrepo. The police did not have to intervene and everything was quiet, more so when Dr. Cortes Lee did not accept the nomination.

Restrepo impresses one as being a man of high ideals and a true son of his fatherland. Concha looks like a careful, reserved man. He is doubtless a thinker, a keen lawyer and a diplomatist. Just to give an instance, one had the least idea of who were to form his cabinet. He kept it secret until he took in his



DR. JOSE VICENTE CONCHA President of Colombia

hands the destiny of Colombia; and that is quite difficult in a place like Bogota, which is not large and where the people practically know one another.

Precedents Overruled

It was reported just before the election things looked rather uncertain for Colombia's political future, as opinions were much divided and the Liberal party was just as powerful as the "Conservador." Everything seemed to point to an uprising, until the "Bloque," as they call the Liberal party, took the matter in hand, and its chief, Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, joined forces with Concha, setting thereby a high example of civism. General Uribe's move acted as a signal for the Liberal party to vote for Concha, a "Conservador," something, perhaps, that has no precedent in the political history of any Latin-American republic.

Senor Restrepo has retired to his home town of Medellin. It is stated for a fact that the President became a private citizen with less means in his possession than when he took the executive chair, since he had to neglect his own interests in order to look after the welfare of the country.

CANAL FORCE DATA IN RECENT REPORT

GATUN, C. Z.—The force report for Oct. 28 shows the actual working force of the Panama canal on that date to have been 23,445; of the Panama railroad, 3274, and of contractors, 40, a total effective working force of 26,759. This is a decrease of 1440, as compared with the statement of Sept. 23. The gold force on the canal work, composed almost exclusively of white Americans, was 4148, divided as follows: The Panama canal 3894, Panama railroad 428, contractors 26, a decrease in the total gold force of 140, as compared with the preceding month.

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CHILEAN PRESS PRAISES FIRST U. S. AMBASSADOR

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean newspapers express great pleasure because Henry P. Fletcher, the United States representative, has been named as first American ambassador to Chile.

El Mercurio, which issues daily editions in Santiago and Valparaiso, says: "Public opinion had expected that Senor Fletcher would be appointed to this diplomatic post, because he is exceedingly popular in Chile owing to qualifications of intellect, sincerity, uprightness, and friendly feeling toward this country. He has had a brilliant and rapid career." El Diario Ilustrado said in part: "The name of Senor Fletcher will be honorably associated with our history in an event of great importance, and with an epoch of the utmost interest in the development of our international affairs. In this new departure in the relations between the United States and Chile we should recognize that the same is, to a great extent, due to the learning and tact of the new ambassador."

As for La Manana, the following is of interest: "The government at Washington could not have selected a person who possessed better qualifications of character and of delicate tact to strengthen the relations between the two countries."

BRAZIL DIAMOND FIELDS ATTRACT MORE ATTENTION

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—In view of international complications abroad it is expected that the Brazilian diamond fields may suddenly receive much greater attention than has been the case in recent years. Brazilians insist that the stones of this country are 50 per cent superior to those of the cape and they claim that this is due to the constant attrition they have undergone for many centuries.

The largest piece of amorphous diamond has come from Bahia, in 1895. It weighed 3078 carats and was worth about \$200,000. The main line of the diamond territory lies in an area extending some 200 kilometers from north to south and 100 from east to west, but the precious gems have been found in various localities, extending from northern Bahia to Parana and Matto Grosso.

CAPTAINS OF CANAL PORTS TO GET CHARTS

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—Arrangements have been made to establish branch hydrographic offices in the offices of the captains of the port at Cristobal and Balboa. These will be fitted with a set of drawers to contain the portfolios for the proper arrangement of charts, and a bookcase for bound volumes of nautical literature. A shipment of charts, about 4200 in all, together with about 60 volumes of navigational books, has been forwarded to the isthmus by the hydrographic office at Washington. It comprises all of the publications of that office, except a few that are out of stock and are being reprinted. The list also includes some British admiralty and coast survey charts.

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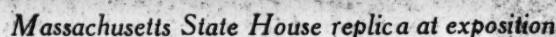
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Special to the Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

"Clarence J. Blanchard of the reclamation service, gave a talk descriptive of Glacier National park, which is so rapidly becoming one of the favorites."



Special to the Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

MALDEN—Alvin F. Pease retired from the chair of Converse Masonic lodge last night, after presiding over it two years and leaving as a legacy to his successor a membership of 531, of whom 63 were added in the double term. He received a past master's apron at the hands of Past Warden Harry P. Ballard, acting for the lodge.

Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland of the English department at Harvard will give readings in the Harvard Union tomorrow night. The selections will be from Thackeray, Dickens, Kipling and O. Henry.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS DINE
The Boston Society of Landscape Architects held their annual meeting and dinner at the Boston City Club last night with about 25 members present. William L. Phillips told of his work on the isthmus of Panama, and Loring Underwood spoke.

CHICAGO—Organization plans have been completed for the Illinois Taxpayers Alliance. The meeting was attended by some of the largest real estate owners in Chicago, says the Tribune. The object of the new organization is to investigate and study taxation now levied in Illinois.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

USEFUL G



TREATIES TO BE URGED AGAIN.
WASHINGTON—Secretary Bryan announced Monday his determination again to seek ratification by the Senate during the present session of Congress, of the Nicaraguan canal treaty and the Colombian indemnity treaty.

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\$15.00 to \$20.00 Without Bath
\$2.50 up With Bath
Newly Rebuilt and Refurnished Inside

WESTERN

The Saint Paul
St. Paul, Minnesota
CHAS. G. ROTH, MANAGER

800 Outside Rooms, each with Bath
RATES \$2.00 to \$4.00
European Plan
High Class in Every Respect

Merchants Hotel
St. Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN
Monitor Readers will receive every attention
RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

GEO. R. KIBBE - Manager

HOTEL KUPPER
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in Shopping District
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE

EUROPEAN PLAN—\$1.00 to \$3.00 PER DAY

Fort Dearborn Hotel
Chicago's Newest Hotel

Opposite La Salle Street Station
La Salle Street at Van Buren
500 rooms—all outside rooms with bath or toilet.
A fireproof hotel of steel and concrete—equal in construction and equipment to any hotel in America.

\$1.50—\$2.00—\$2.50 Per Day—No Higher

Economical luxury is the offering of the Fort Dearborn Hotel to the traveling public.

Owned and Operated by Hotel Sherman Company Chicago

St. Louis' Newest Hotel
The WARWICK

15th and Locust Streets

In the heart of Washington Ave. wholesale district—on the Automobile Boulevard of St. Louis. Five minutes from Union Station via Park or Compton street cars. One block from principal car lines. 200 rooms, 200 baths. Circulating ice water in every room. Rates \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 single. Two-room parlor suites—\$5.00. Unexcelled restaurant and grill service. Music during luncheon and dinner. Send for folder.

James E. Buchanan, Manager
The Warwick, ST. LOUIS

CAFES

216 Huntington Avenue BOSTON, MASS.

CAFE MINERVA

GOOD EQUIPMENT
EXCEPTIONAL CUISINE
SATISFACTORY SERVICE

Music Evening and Sunday Afternoon
H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor
Operating Navarre and Irvington Cafes

LUNCHEON AFTERNOON SUPPER

Tables may be reserved for Christmas Eve dinner

THE LITTLE BRICK HOUSE
90 WESTLAND AVE.

To Insure Proper Classification

HOTEL

Advertisements For Tuesday's and Friday's Papers

Should reach the Monitor office not later than 6 P. M. the day before.

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS

LOS ANGELES

HART BROS.
MILLION DOLLAR POPULAR PRICED HOTEL

FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

ROSSLYN
800 ROOMS

EUROPEAN PLAN
1 Person \$1.00 to \$1.50
2 Persons \$1.50 to \$2.00
3 Persons \$2.00 to \$2.50
4 Persons \$2.50 to \$3.00
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100 Persons \$50.50 to \$51.00

PINE INN—Camel-By-The-Sea
Where the Pines and Ocean Meet. Best Winter Climate in California.
American Plan \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day.
Monthly rates. Steam heat. Golf, tennis, surf bathing, boating. Auto bus meets the trains at Monterey.
Address G. W. CREASER, Prop.

Van Nuys Hotel
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

E. L. POTTER CO.
C. H. KNAPPE, Manager

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara, California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

Berkeley, California
Hotel Shattuck

Only Fire Proof Hotel. NEW. 300 Rooms.
Direct service to Panama-Pacific Exposition. Heat both ways.
\$2.50 to \$7.00 American Plan. \$2.00 to \$5.00 European Plan. NO BAR

Los Terrados Hotel
SOUTH PASADENA

BUNGALOWS IN CONJUNCTION
IDEAL HOME FOR TOURISTS
Twenty Minutes from Los Angeles and Pasadena

U.S. GRANT HOTEL
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Beautiful, Fireproof
Luxurious
Perfect climate winter & summer
Scenic drives, magnificent bay.
EUROPEAN PLAN
\$1.50 per day up
Make reservations now for
SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION
Beautiful booklet
JAMES H. HOLMES
Managing Director

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
SAN FRANCISCO

One Thousand Rooms
Under the Management of JAMES WOODS

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
(FIREPROOF)
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Magnificent equipment. Excellent Cuisine
Unobtrusive service. 100 luxurious rooms.

HOTEL MANX
San Francisco, Cal.

Powell St., at O'Farrell
"Next Door" to Shopping District and all amusements
Commodious Lobby. Reading Room. Appointments and service the BEST. Send for booklet. Management Chester W. Kelley

HOTEL OAKLAND
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

30 Minutes from San Francisco. Direct Ferry to Exposition Grounds. Finest Climate in the World. European Plan. \$1.50 a day up. Under Management of VICTOR REITER

SAN FRANCISCO

PALACE HOTEL
Famous for its Court, Cuisine, Service
Under Same Management

BERESFORD
Hotel, European Plan.
Special a la Carte Breakfast
685 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Cal.
Five minutes walk to business center.
Rates:
\$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.
Special week or month.

Hotel Stewart
Geary Street, Above Union Square
SAN FRANCISCO

Motorists meet all trains and steamers.
European Plan \$1.50 a day up. American Plan \$3.50 a day up.

HOTEL HERALD
SAN FRANCISCO

AT EDDY AND JONES STREETS
Three Blocks from Market Street
"AN HOTEL OF UNUSUAL MERIT"
\$1.00 EVERY ROOM IN \$1.50
DETACHED BATH. Private Bath
SALT AND FRESH WATER SHOWERS

THE COOLIDGE
SEWALL AVENUE
AND STEARNS ROAD, BROOKLINE
(Near Coolidge Corner)

Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.

AMERICAN PLAN CAFE

Tel. Brookline 2740
A. A. BUTTERFIELD, Mgr.

HOTEL OXFORD
COPELY SQUARE BOSTON, MASS.

Nearest Hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & M. R. R. and N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Head Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House.
European Plan CAFE Private Dining Rooms
A comfortable hotel with large rooms and first-class cuisine at moderate prices.
PHILIP F. PRETTO, Proprietor

ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE SUITES
High-Class Family Hotel
in BACK BAY

of from 2 to 4 rooms with bath
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
HOTEL CANTERBURY
Charlestown West and Newbury St.
Overlooking Charles River and Fenway
Cafe Unexcelled. RFD. 2. STEARNS, Treasurer

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Hotel Breslin
"The Center of Things Active"
NEW YORK CITY

Modern, fireproof and catering to a high class of patronage, this hotel has the added advantage of a convenient location on Broadway at 20th Street, the center of the shopping and theater district. The comfort of its guests is the first consideration of the management.
MAY WE MAIL YOU OUR BOOKLET
EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director
B. L. BROWN, Resident Manager

THE BILTMORE
NEW YORK

America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel
Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Ave. 53d and 54th Sts. 1,500 rooms open to outside air. 900 with bath—room rates from \$2.50 per day.
Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball, banquet and dining salons, and suites specially arranged for public or private functions.
John M. E. Bowman President

HOTEL Rochester
Rochester, N. Y.
W. D. HORSTMANN, Resident Mgr.

HOTEL Lafayette
Buffalo, N. Y.
A. J. IRVING, Asst. Mgr.

HOTEL Kimball
Springfield, Mass.
L. L. PIERCE, Resident Mgr.

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE
NEW YORK

Broadway at 77th St.
Subway at 79th St.
Excellent character of guests. In the center of the better residential section. Especially desirable for a stay of a week or longer. Prices less than further in town. Liberal and efficient management.
Robert D. Blackman Managing Director

THE CLINTON
10th and Clinton Streets
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Modern Hotel in center of city. Three blocks from shopping and theatre district.
American Plan. \$8.00 per day and up-wards.

SHOREHAM HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

H STREET, N. W. AT FIFTEENTH
European Plan. Fireproof
Beautifully located in the center of the most fashionable part of the city, in the heart of the financial district, only one block from the Treasury and White House grounds and convenient to all points of interest.
The Shoreham has been entirely reconstructed and furnished throughout, and now offers the most desirable accommodations obtainable in Washington.
Service and cuisine unexcelled.
B. S. DOWNS, Manager.

THE QUIET HOME
894 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Near Bryant St.

A QUIET FAMILY HOTEL
LOCATED IN THE FINE BELT
Open Out to May
DANCING
E. E. SPANGENBERG
LAKESIDE, N. J. Manager

CLARENDON HOTEL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Virginia Avenue, Near Beach
SPECIAL FALL AND WINTER RATES
Private bath. Rooms on suite with running water. Booklet. CAFE management.
MONROE HUTCHINS, Prop.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
ON THE BEACH, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600
INDOOR SWIMMING POOL
A delightful place to spend the winter and spring months.
BOOKINGS NOW BEING MADE FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE HAMILTON
14th and E Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal location. Modern appointments and home-like. Good table. American Plan \$2.00 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
IRVING G. BAILL, Proprietor.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
COPELY SQUARE BOSTON

For Transient and Permanent Guests
Very Accessible to All Parts of the City
Cafe
Table d'Hôte Lunch and Dinner
A la Carte to Midnight
MUSIC
FRED E. JONES, Proprietor

COPLEY-PLAZA
BOSTON'S NEWEST HOTEL
Sunday Evening Dinner de Luxe
7 to 10. Special Music

Hotel Nottingham
Copley Square, Boston

European Plan. Rooms \$1.00 up
Special prices by the week, month or season
FRANCIS HOWE, Prop.

Copley Square Hotel
Exeter and Blagden Streets
HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON

Containing 350 Rooms—
300 with Private Baths
SUNDAY HOME DINNERS
1-5 P. M. \$1.25 per cover
RATES \$1.00 up without bath. \$2.00 up with bath.
Biting Rooms, Bed Rooms and private bath.
\$5.00 up.
AMOS H. WHIPPLE
Proprietor

Hotel Empire
238 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Suites can now be leased for coming year.
E. E. GRABOW CO.

Hotel Tuileries
270 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Very desirable suites of from Three to Ten Rooms.
Beautiful Banquet Hall. Private Parties.
E. E. GRABOW CO.

Hotel Men of New England

Do you want the great American people to know of the attractions of your locality and the features of your hotel?

The Monitor will take your message to every city and town in the United States and Canada.

Ask the Hotel and Travel Department for particulars and rates.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

HOTELS--RESORTS

SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN

Pinehurst

NORTH CAROLINA

AN IDEAL PLACE TO SPEND THE WINTER MONTHS

A Few Very Desirable COTTAGES TO RENT

Pinehurst has three Golf Courses and one practice course—finest in the South; 1200 miles of connecting auto roads; Clay Tennis Courts kept in best of condition. Livestock, Trap Shooting, Model Dairy.

Through Pullman Service daily and Sunday from New York.

Hotel Carolina Now Open

FOUR OTHER HOTELS OPEN IN JANUARY

FULL INFORMATION ON REQUEST

GENERAL OFFICE Pinehurst, N. C.

LEONARD TUFTS, Boston, Mass.

DAYTONA, FLA.

ON THE BEAUTIFUL HALIFAX RIVER

"The Prettiest Winter Resort In The World"

The Most Delightful Spot in Florida. Daytona's natural beauties are unequalled in a State of unending attractiveness. The Climate is Equable—exactly right for a Winter Resort. Here outdoor life may be enjoyed alike by the adult and the youth, those seeking quiet and rest or the most strenuously inclined. Free hand concerts twice daily on the River front. The Atlantic Ocean is less than a mile away. The Surf Bathing is excellent, and the celebrated Daytona Beach a quarter mile wide 35 miles long and as hard as macadam, is unsurpassed for motoring. New Trolley Line to Beach and Golf Links.

Modern and well kept hotels offer accommodations to meet all conditions, from the convenience of the handsomely appointed Metropolitan hotel to the more quiet and homelike atmosphere of the family house. Prices are within the reach of all. For further information, booklets, etc., address

Hotel	Capacity	Hotel	Capacity
The Despland	250	Hotel Tourist	100
Prince George	150	The Morgan	100
The Gables	100	The Bennett	90
The Austin	100	The Oaks	75
The Palmetto	80	Ivy Lane Inn	70
Hotel Schmidt	80	Hotel Windsor	60
The Howard	75	The Plines	60
The Seville	75	The Prospect	60
The Hamilton	70	The Magnolia	45
The Lyndhurst	50	The Williams	40
The Ridgewood	225		

Tickets on any railroad may be bought through to Daytona without change, or stop-off privilege may be had, if desired, without additional cost.

Hotel Galvez

ON SEAWALL

Overlooking Beautiful Gulf of Mexico

All Outdoor Sports. Good Roads.

A WINTER PARADISE

Booklets. DAVID LAUBER

The New Monteleone

NEW ORLEANS

MODERN. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.

Rates: Room with detached bath \$1.00 up. Room with private bath \$2.50 up.

JAMES D. KENNEY, MANAGER.

The Adolphus

Dallas, Texas

ALVAH WILSON, Manager

EUROPEAN PLAN: \$2.00 Per Day and Up

THE RICE

Houston, Texas

Continues to spread the message of good will throughout the country by rendering service that is governed by the law of co-operation.

HOMER D. MATHEWS, Manager

FAMOUS HOTELS OF WEST COAST OF FLORIDA

DE SOTA HOTEL MANAYATA HOTEL Bradenton, Fla.

FLORENCE VILLA ROYAL PALM Hotel Fort Myers, Fla.

FLORENTINE HOTEL TAMPA BAY Hotel St. Petersburg, Fla.

CASABILLA INN TARPON SPRINGS, Fla.

THE HILLSBORO VERO BEACH, Fla.

Hotel KUNNINGTON THE BELLEVUE Clearwater, Fla.

LIOTTE HOTEL Belleair Heights, Fla.

Pass-a-grille Atlantic Coast Line—Seaboard Air Line

For information and Booklets address above

SOUTH CAROLINA'S FAMOUS RESORT The KIRKWOOD

CAMDEN, S. C.

Long Leaf Pine Belt Open Jan. 1

Golf, Riding, Polo, Mule

T. EDMUND KRUMHOLTZ If going farther South break the trip at Camden

Florence Villa, Florida

A resort hotel renowned for its high-class table and beautiful surroundings.

Free access to our 40-acre grove of oranges and grape fruit.

lakes within a radius of 5 miles.

Spending water unexcelled for purity.

maintain our own dairy and gardens.

mod. for booklet.

W. H. BOAL, Manager

The PRINCIPIA

A School for Character Building

CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance. Small classes and a large faculty of college-trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

A Prospectus Will Be Mailed on Application

The Principia, St. Louis, Missouri

SEA PINES HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Distinctly Devoted to Developing Individualities. Genuine, happy home life; personal affectionate care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals of useful womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and healthful. 100 acres; pine groves; 1000 ft. seashore. Pools. Exports are seaweed, put for results in character and conduct. New. TEACHERS: Domestic, Music, Handwork, Domestic Arts, French, German, Spanish—native teachers. All branches of English and mathematics. Principal, P. O. Box 7, Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass. SICKFORD, Miss. FAITH SICKFORD, Principals, P. O. Box 7, Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

RESIDENT COURSES

A three month's course. Students subject to probation. Graduates registered. Acollan Hall, 30 West 42nd Street.

V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Miss Guild and Miss Evans' School

29 Fairfield St., corner Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Home and Day School. 34th year. Sunny, airy school rooms. Gymnasium. Outdoor tennis. Domestic Science. Languages—native teachers. Music. Art. College preparatory and general courses. Advanced courses for high school graduates.

Carmel School of Shorthand

328 Kimball Building, Boston, Mass.

Day and Evening Instruction

Telephone Main 1715-W

Photo Play Writers

Let us help you make your photoplay writing a success. We tell you how to correct and rewrite your plays and what to do to get them accepted. We also do critical editing, revising and rewriting. Write us before submitting elsewhere.

THE PHOTOPLAY WRITERS BUREAU, P. O. Box 113, Buffalo, N. Y.

ANTIQUES

A COLLECTION worth nearly \$40,000 consisting of antique Dutch furniture nearly 300 years old; antique Chinese porcelain, including a very rare collection of King's blue, Japanese brass, silver-works, etc., is to be sold as a whole or in part. Address MRS. A. PRANGE, Koningsplein, W. 11, 2 Museum, Batavia, Java, Dutch Neth., Indies.

HELP WANTED

WE NEED a competent representative in every city to call on auto supply stores, garages and auto owners; we manufacture the Osgood Auto-life Deflector which is required on automobile headlights to eliminate the blinding glare; answer, stating age, experience, where employed for the past five years, salary expected. Address T. S. Monitor Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Housekeeper for large European hotel; one who thoroughly understands the handling of help; answer, stating age, experience, where employed for the past five years, salary expected. Address T. S. Monitor Office.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—First-class experienced chef for large European hotel; one who understands banquet business; answer, stating age, salary expected, experience past 10 years. T. S. Monitor Office.

RESORTS

SOUTHERN

FLORIDA EAST COAST

The Finest Golf Links

In the country (with a wonderful program of events) it is to you to enjoy a sunny winter time in Florida's East Coast.

An Ideal Place for the Out-of-Door Enthusiast

The Over 5 Railroad, Pullman Service, allows stop-off privileges at principal places.

WHERE TO STAY

St. Augustine... Ponce de Leon and Alcazar Ormond-on-the-Halfway... Hotel Ormond Palm Beach... Breakers and Royal Poinciana Miami... The Biltmore Hotel The Colonial Long Key... An ideal camp Havana, Cuba—Via Key West and P. & O. S. S. Co.

FLORIDA EAST COAST

243 Fifth Ave., New York 109 W. Adams St., Chicago 101 St. Augustine, Fla.

Hotel Burbridge

Every Room and Suite with Private Bath

\$1.50 Per Day and Up

NEW MODERN FIREPROOF

Write for Illustrated Booklet

Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. BURBRIDGE, Proprietor

"Golfers' Southern Paradise" The BELLEVUE

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, FLA.

OPEN JAN. 1

Two 18-Hole Golf Courses with Turf Putting Greens. For information, booklet, etc., address H. D. SEXTON, Mgr., 305 Fifth Ave., New York

Short-Story Writing

A course of four lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the short-story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of *Univ. Notes*. Over one hundred Home Study Courses under Professor Esenwein. Brown, Cornell and leading colleges. 200-Page Catalog Free. Write Today. The Home Correspondence School, 1828, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATE TUTORING

Ten years' experience in High School Teaching. Best of College preparatory work in mathematics and languages a specialty. Phone Lincoln 1828, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO BOARD AND ROOMS

BOARD AND ROOM for couple; large parlor room, furnished with mahogany chair, and dressing table, four poster brass bed, also beautiful mahog. cabinet mantle; high class table board; price for couple \$25 per mo. 6357 Kenmore ave., 2nd apt. Tel. Sunnyside 3779.

CHICAGO

Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEZEY, 750 Peoples Gas Building.

DETROIT HOLIDAY GIFTS

A SPLENDID CHRISTMAS HOME-GIFT

A "Pianola" Player-Piano

—Steinway, Stroud, Stuyvesant, Wheelock, Steck and Weber. Grands and uprights. \$550 up. Easy payments. Sold in Michigan ONLY by Grinnell Bros. SELECT ONE FOR YOUR HOME NOW—we'll hold for Christmas delivery.

GRINNELL BROS.

HEADQUARTERS, 243-247 WOODWARD AVENUE

BRANCH STORES: Adrian, Alpena, Ann Arbor, Bay City, Escanaba, Flint, Hancock, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Marquette, Saginaw, Sault Ste Marie, Traverse City, Ypsilanti, Chatham, Ont., Windsor, Ont.

dJ Healy SHOPS

222-228 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WIRICK'S

Glove and Hosiery Shop

35 Grand River Ave. West

Dependable Merchandise AT REASONABLE PRICES

FURS

and Women's Ready-to-Wear Outer Apparel

Exclusive Styles; High Quality; Reasonable Prices.

THE ROLLINS CO.

228 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

PHOTOGRAPHY

If this advertisement is presented to THE METROPOLITAN STUDIOS, 213 Woodward Ave., you can get 1-3 off the regular price of photos, and satisfaction guaranteed. Try it.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

WORKS OF ART, pictures, frames and mirrors. JAMES E. DIANNA & BROS., 203 Washington Arcade.

CONFECTIONERY

SALLIE ANN assorted CHOCOLATES direct from manufacturer to you. Postpaid in U. S. 80 cts. and 50 cts. per lb. J. MILTON SHARP, 205 Fisher Ave. Hem. 1274-R.

LADIES' TAILORS

CHARLES A. VITALE

308 Scherer Bldg., 23-29 Grand River East

BARBER SHOPS

GOOD, Clean workmanship and manly cutting can be found at 303 Palmer Bldg. L. J. BRASS, Prop.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER wanted to take full charge of home; good home for the right one. MRS. L. LAMBORN, 2416 W. Grand Blvd., Wal. 351

MERCHANTS IN DETROIT

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, E. A. MORRIS, 32 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICH.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Haynes & Company

ALWAYS RELIABLE

346-348 MAIN STREET SPRINGFIELD

For His Christmas From His Store

Great varied selections of practical and appropriate gifts for men and boys, all very reasonably priced.

Lounging and House Coats, Bath Robes, Steamer and Automobile Robes, Men's Suits, Overcoats, Fur Overcoats and Dress Suits, all very reasonably priced.

Mail or Phone Orders Promptly Filled

FREE DELIVERY

KEEP PURE

The Atmosphere of the Home

BY USING

PACKER-REKAP VENTILATORS

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A Beautiful Lamp

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Thoughtful GIFTS of unusual charm and originality, that meet your exact need.

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A Shoe For All Walks of Life

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JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys clothing—the best in the world for the money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

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Algonquin Hotel, Ludlow St.

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TAILOR

Tailoring as it should be done.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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R. J. LALIGER, 1742 Col. Rd.—Fruits, vegetables, fancy groceries, home-dressed poultry, meats. Phone Col. 4281.

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Fussell's Ice Cream

Made with pure, rich, Pasteurized Cream

Phone North 124 and in ice for dinner

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THE DUTCH INN

515 ELEVENTH ST., N. W.

Dainty Luncheons Oysters All Styles

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We are showing a complete line of furs. Every piece guaranteed.

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VIOLIN AND ORCHESTRAL SCHOOL—Graded course of instruction for the violin; regular weekly orchestral rehearsals; also studio and office. Kenosia Bldg., 11th and G sts., N. W. C. E. CHRISTIAN, Director.

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COPENHAVER

Society Engravers and Stationers

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Telephone North 475

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THE FAMILY PAINT STORE

of Washington, D. C.

911 7th St., N. W. Phone Main 2705

ROOF PAINT, \$1.50 gal. Wears 5 years.

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OUR STOCK OF VICTROLAS and RECORDS is one of the best in town. Prompt service. PERCY S. FOSTER PIANO CO., 1330 G. St.

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THE GISH GARAGE

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CLEAN, quiet rooms for transients; central location; convenient to all cars. Mrs. Mrs. C. Fleming, 216 Ind. ave., N. W.

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of good business in the ability to offer satisfactory service, coupled with the readiness of the public to take advantage of this service.

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Adams Peak Plain Chocolate (Ceylon) 2s. per lb.
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New and Secondhand by the best makers.
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30 varieties of specific uses, games, etc., in fancy boxes at all prices. Obtainable everywhere or direct.
THE EMBOSSEING CO., Albany, N. Y., U. S. A., and HARBUTT'S PLASTICINE LTD., 85 Bathampton, Bath, England

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Leading Establishment in the North of England for
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BUILDERS AND DECORATORS
C. F. BROWN & SON
High-Class Work Moderate Charges
85 Marmion Road, SOUTHSEA. Est. 1879

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At Moderate Prices
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TO LET—Two furnished rooms in lady's country cottage, one hour from London. Address: ARMOH, Ling Cottage, Fleet, Hants.

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Specially recommended for girls requiring individual care. Prospectus on application to the Principals, Misses Richardson.

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"HEATON HOUSE"
HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND KINDERGARTEN
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A limited number of Boarders taken
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"TWEEN" HATS
Honor the shape of the head to a sense of delightful ease.
The ONLY Felt Hat that is made in HALF SIZES
A SHAPE for every FACE and a SIZE for every HEAD
None Genuine unless bearing this Design
SOLE MAKERS
J. Moores & Sons, Ltd.
DENTON, NE. MANCHESTER

WOOD PRESERVATIVES
The Original British Wood Preservative
"Jodelite"
REGD.
Has stood the Test of Time (25 Years)
For Timber, Posts, Dry Rot, Fungus, Damp Walls, White Ants and Teredo.
Beware of inflammable imitations that are only stains.
JOSEPH DEE & SONS
5 Cross Street, MANCHESTER
Contractors to H. M. Government

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THE KING OF ENGLAND
GARDEN AND FARM SEEDS
TULIPS, PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.
Catalogues sent free anywhere

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HERBERT HARRISON, LTD.
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DRESS SUIT SPECIALISTS
Highest possible award London Exhibition 1900, also Gold Medal for excellence in tailoring.
Exclusive designs and newest colorings for present wear.

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Spirella Corsets
Flexible, Unbreakable, Unrustable
A year's guarantee with each. Models for every type of figure.
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Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer
House Furnisher, etc.
Tel. Rusholme 652

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The Withington Laundry
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Withington, Manchester
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"TWEEN" HATS
Honor the shape of the head to a sense of delightful ease.
The ONLY Felt Hat that is made in HALF SIZES
A SHAPE for every FACE and a SIZE for every HEAD
None Genuine unless bearing this Design
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Exclusive designs and newest colorings for present wear.

CORSETS
Spirella Corsets
Flexible, Unbreakable, Unrustable
A year's guarantee with each. Models for every type of figure.
Show Rooms—MANCHESTER
1 Police St. (Corner St. Ann St.)
Telephone 7247 City

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Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer
House Furnisher, etc.
Tel. Rusholme 652

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HAND WROUGHT WISHBONE RINGS, any stones. ALCHAQUIN STUDIOS, 41 W. 36th St. and Craftsman Bldg. 6 E. 30th St.

INSURANCE—AGENT and BROKER. KATHAN H. WHILL. 1 East 42d St. Tel. 6412 Murray Hill.

J. LENGEL, LADIES' TAILOR and FURRIER. 16 West 45th St.

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DECORATOR—K. L. PETERS, 108 N. 5th St. High-grade papers, Draperies, Fibre Rugs, Novelities, Shades, Art. Furniture.

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WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS—Write us for samples of engraved invitations. HUNTER & CO., Inc., 629 E. Broad St.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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DIAMONDS direct from the cutters. JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO. 435-437 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLORISTS—A. W. SMITH, Co. Keenan Bldg., 1000 Broadway, New York. In America. Delivers everywhere, any time.

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MEN'S TAILORING—NEGUS TAILORING CO. Suits and Overcoats \$25 to \$50. 412 Third Ave. Opposite Bowery.

Papering, Painting, Hardwood Finishing. SAMUEL RITCHIE COMPANY. Ask about white woodwork cleaner. 220 Oliver Avenue. Phone Grant 1748.

STATIONERY and ENG.—Gift Cards, Handwritten Excelsior, Antia Harvey, Women's and Children's HOSIERY, Kathryn Reed, The Quaint Shop, Jenkins Arcade.

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ART-NEEDLEWORK Materials, Yarns, Laces, White Goods, Linens and Handkerchiefs. WURZBURG'S LINEN STORE.

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CLEANERS and DYERS. Accordion. Flaming. Mail orders promptly filled. ECONOLY DYE HOUSE.

CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHINGS for gentlemen. CARR-HUTCHINS-ANDERSON COMPANY.

COAL COKE WOOD—Prompt delivery. Best quality. P. L. C. BROWN, 83 Michigan St. N. E. Tel. 6856-Bell, Main 2016.

WHAT U. S. IS DOING FOR ITS INDIANS TOLD

Commissioner Sells, in Annual Report Reviews Great Progress Already Made and Outlines Future Policy of Uplift

WASHINGTON—Every Indian in the United States will have a chance to improve his conditions greatly if Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, carries out the plan he has evolved for their uplift.

This is indicated in the commissioner's annual report made public today. There appears through it the controlling ambition of Commissioner Sells to promote the industrial activities of the Indian population.

He says he found the Indian service disorganized and discouraged, and that he has endeavored to place it on a sound economic and efficient business basis, working in harmony and with enthusiasm, with the view of promoting the best interests of the Indian.

With a thought of obtaining a clear comprehension of the viewpoint of the Indians, he has endeavored, he says, by personal interviews and examination of correspondence with Indians, to ascertain clearly their ideas with regard to the efforts being made in their behalf, and to this end he has made it a practice, in the case of every delegation and every individual Indian visiting Washington, to understand their wants and needs from their point of view and has given them his personal attention wherever possible.

Concerning Indian education, he says, the year has been especially marked by the large increase in the number of Indian pupils enrolled in the public schools throughout the country, which has been encouraged because it affords training of the greatest value and furnishes an opportunity to begin the cooperation of the government with the state in the education of the Indian. Special stress is laid on the necessity for the vocational training of Indian pupils.

At its last session, and through the effort of Commissioner Sells, Congress appropriated \$725,000 for encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians, being the largest appropriation ever obtained for this purpose. A comprehensive plan has been formulated by the commissioner for the use of this money in such a way as to obtain for the Indians the maximum benefits.

On reservations where the lands are more suitable for agricultural use, the commissioner has made special effort to increase the interest in farming and for this purpose employed during the past year 450 farmers to instruct the Indians. The attention of these farmers has been called to the determined purpose of the commissioner to offer every Indian an opportunity to better his industrial condition.

One of the resources of the Indians lies in his forests. The commissioner promises to wisely administer this vast resource, the keynote of which will be the industrial development of the Indian through the judicious sale and manufacture of timber.

One of the biggest things accomplished by Commissioner Sells is what might be termed a reorganization relative to the probating of the estates of minor Indians in Oklahoma. The commissioner believes that the next Legislature will enact laws in harmony with these probate rules, and that permanent protection of the property of Indian minors will be assured.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR GUESTS IN CANAL PARADE

Requirements Expected to Be One Ship for Diplomatic Corps and Two for Congressmen

WASHINGTON—The official committee which is preparing arrangements for the formal opening of the Panama canal next March is attempting to ascertain the probable cost to the government of taking the diplomatic corps and the members of Congress to the celebration. Unless the present plans are changed materially, all of the foreign ambassadors resident in Washington and virtually all senators and members of the House will make the trip at the government's expense.

One ship will be used exclusively by the diplomatic corps. Two vessels will be needed to accommodate the national legislators.

In an estimate just placed before the committee giving the President probable per diem cost for transporting ambassadors and congressmen the figures were: Ratifications for ambassadors to be 90 cents per day.

Ratifications for congressmen to be 36 cents per day.

REAR ADMIRAL GOES ON RETIRED LIST

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral R. G. Nicholson closed his active career in the navy Monday and goes today upon the retired list, having reached the age limit. When 12 years old he signed as a cabin boy on the warship State of Georgia, commanded by his father, and participated in the blockade of Wilmington. His last sea duty was as commander of the Asiatic fleet.

COAL FROM ALASKA MEETS TESTS FOR USE IN U. S. NAVY

Secretary Daniels Makes This Announcement in His Final Day Before House Committee

WASHINGTON—Formal announcement of successful naval tests of coal from the government-owned Matanuska fields in Alaska was made Monday by Secretary Daniels before the naval committee of the House. Trials by the cruiser Maryland, about 10 days ago, Mr. Daniels said, had shown that the Matanuska coal was as good as any to be found, and pointed the way to an adequate supply of fuel on the Pacific coast as soon as transportation facilities are available.

The results of this test were particularly gratifying because disappointing experiments with coal from the Bering fields a year ago had dimmed hopes that the rich deposits in Alaska ultimately would meet all of the government's demands for fuel on the West coast.

Mr. Daniels spent his fourth and last day before the committee, explaining the needs of the navy in connection with the preparation of the annual appropriation bill and answering questions on every phase of the national defense problem.

He told of a proposal for building a \$500,000 projectile plant at Philadelphia or Indian Head, Md., admitted that there was no secret in the navy that the supply of shells for the great guns of the battleships was inadequate and gave his views at length upon the retired pay question.

HIGHER FARES ON RAIL LINES NOW IN EFFECT

At Quarter Cent a Mile More Straight-Rate Tickets Only Sold Between Cities of Eastern and Central United States

WASHINGTON—Increased railroad passenger fares between St. Louis, Chicago and other similarly located cities and points in the eastern territory east of the Buffalo-Pittsburgh line became effective today.

By the terms of the tariffs filed by the railroads with the interstate commerce commission, all round-trip tickets sold at reduced rates, between points in eastern classification territory and central passenger territory will be withdrawn and only straight-rate fares tickets sold.

The straight fares between points in the two territories are increased, generally on a basis of a quarter of a cent a mile.

The advance between St. Louis and New York, for instance, is 82¢. The fare between Chicago and New York will be \$20, an increase in about the same proportion.

The advances were made by the roads following the recommendation of the commission in its decision of the advance rate case that passenger fares generally did not yield an adequate revenue.

The commission has not passed upon the reasonableness of the increased fares, but holds them as subject to complaint if any should be filed.

Announcement was made by the commission late Monday that "it had declined to suspend the operation of tariffs increasing commutation fares between Philadelphia and suburban points, which had become effective Dec. 15; and also had declined to suspend increased commutation fares between certain points in Maryland, located on the Pennsylvania railroad, and Washington, D. C."

The commission held that it should not exercise its authority to suspend in these instances, but announced that its action was "without prejudice to the right of any of those using commutation tickets to challenge in a formal proceeding the reasonableness of the schedules."

JOINT COMMISSION DELAYS DECISION ON RECLAMATION

WASHINGTON—The right of the United States to reclaim a large area of arid land in northern Montana with water diverted from the St. Mary and Milk rivers, which separate Montana from the province of Alberta, Canada, was discussed here Monday before the international joint commission without decision.

At the request of F. H. Newell, director of the United States reclamation service, action was postponed to permit further investigation.

The commission also considered the project to prevent pollution of the Niagara river at Buffalo. Surgeon-General Gorges, U. S. A., told the commission that he considered the proposed construction of a sanitary canal from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie a feasible solution of this problem.

Former Senator Obediah Gardner of Maine presided for the first time as chairman of the American commissioners.

SOMERVILLE TO HAVE AGENT At the monthly meeting of the Somerville Board of Trade last evening it was decided to raise the annual dues from \$2 to \$5, in accordance with the proposition advanced by William I. Brown to employ a commercial agent to represent the board in an attempt to bring new industries to Somerville.

THIS Free "Help Wanted" and "Situations Wanted" department of The Christian Science Monitor aims to bring together those needing employees and those seeking work. As references are required as to the good character and satisfactory ability of each advertiser, it is hoped that those looking for employment, or for workers, will find this department useful. Any unsatisfactory experience should be reported to the Advertising Manager, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Advertisers Not Wishing to Use This Department May Have Acceptable Advertisements Published on the Classified Advertising Pages at the Rates Printed at the Head of Such Pages

BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

RETIRED OPERATORS—None others need apply. Apply between 9 and 10:30 a. m. B. M. O'NEILL, Fore River Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, Mass.

MACHINISTS—Ten all-round machinists, five first-class box lathe hands, three horizontal lathe hands, first class only, need apply for day and night shifts. Apply between 9 and 10:30 a. m. employment office, FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CORP., Quincy, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE to care for city house in exchange for two heated, furnished rooms, references required. Apply MISS SWASEY, 70 St. James av., Boston.

SIXTON wanted for Roxbury church; salary \$520 per year; other work permitted. Apply any noon between 11 and 12:30 o'clock to A. M. ZIEGLER, 1237 Columbus av., Roxbury, Mass.

STABLE MAN (colored) wanted by Jan. 1 to care for high class horses, furnace and general work on private estate. Address J. F. COMSTOCK, Cranston, R. I.

WANTED—Pressman; experienced man on Harris automatic press. BAKER-VAMTOR CO., Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED—Wire grille workers; experienced men on round and flat wire. Write steady work. JAMES A. GLASS, 27 Purchase st., Boston.

WANTED—Small family to keep apartment house clean and in return have janitor's suite of four rooms. MRS. MARIE HOLST, 1254 Commonwealth av., Boston.

WANTED—MAN (American) wanted to clean, renovate and repair. Must be tall, strong, clean cut, neat, reliable. Address T. A. SCHROEDER, 1802 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted for family of two in country; Swedish or Danish preferred; neat, honest. MRS. C. J. PETER, Westwood, Mass. Tel. 90-1 Dedham.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; one acquainted with French, German or Spanish preferred; for day work only. Write for interview, with testimonials, to DR. WORKMAN, Y. M. C. A., Boston.

WANTED—A middle-aged housekeeper; good home; no washing or ironing; wages \$15.00 per week. MRS. H. B. TIDFORD, 10 Melrose st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Girl to answer telephone in professional office. Apply between 2 and 3 p. m. to DR. DAVID, Room 314, 420 Beacon st., Boston.

WANTED—Competent, experienced woman to do general housework in small family; home place for right person. F. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 21 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—Competent maid for general housework; references necessary. Tel. B. 4-TH-M. Mrs. J. W. SWETT, 52 Hereford st., Boston.

WANTED—Maid, not over 20, Swedish or Canadian, to assist in housework and care of two small children. Tel. B. 4-TH-M. Mrs. J. W. SWETT, 52 Hereford st., Boston.

WANTED—Good cook and general housework in genteel country home; 3 in family; permanent position to right party. JACOB H. WOOD, Pocatasset, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOY (15) would like work on farm; no experience but will learn quickly; \$10 a month and board; good references. FRED NAUGHTON, 206 Union st., Lynn, Mass.

BUTLER, PORTER, HOUSEMAN—General domestic work; experienced; reliable; willing man. DR. COLOMBON BRINCKLEY, 9 Burbank st., Boston.

BUTLER or general housekeeper—Colored young man, bright and willing; desires work in private family; will go anywhere. AUGUSTUS CORBIN, 704 Main st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, competent and willing to do anything around house, wishes position; married; good mechanic; best references. KOCH, 30 W. 13th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, 32, wants position, private family; 10 years' experience driving regularly; strictly temperate, honest, reliable; highest references. Tel. B. 4-TH-M. 80 Bigelow st., West Newton, Mass.

CIRCULAR SAWYER, engineer, millwright, all-round boxmaker, plane man, etc.; 15 years' experience; desires position; steam roller or stone crusher. D. R. LUNER, 6 Poplar st., Milford, Mass.

CLOTHES SALESMAN (35)—Strictly temperate, honest, reliable; 15 years' experience; no anywhere; thoroughly experienced; low salary. Y. HAFEEY, 30 Maple st., Springfield, Mass.

COACHMAN-HOUSEMAN, married, no children; thoroughly experienced; best of references; understands care of horses, country roads, etc.; desires position; take work as night watchman. CORNELIUS CASEY, 15 Belvidere st., Boston.

COMPETENT CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 10 years' experience; reliable; willing man. DR. COLOMBON BRINCKLEY, 9 Burbank st., Boston.

DISH WASHER or kitchen man for restaurant or hotel; satisfactory references. Also references. ALBERT F. CLAPP, 10 K. RANDALL Y. M. C. A., Huntington Ave., Boston.

THE MONITOR FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

FOR "HELP WANTED" AND "SITUATIONS WANTED" ONLY

The conditions under which advertisements will be published free in this department are: SITUATIONS WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, and one letter of reference, to be kept in our files, as to good character, and one name and address of a reliable person who will certify as to the satisfactory ability of the advertiser.

HELP WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, together with written or other evidence of good character.

In all cases the full name and address of advertiser must be furnished for publication, or advertisement will not be considered.

Name of Advertiser..... The advertiser's satisfactory ability may be learned by writing to.....

Street..... City..... Street.....

State..... Country..... City..... State.....

The attached written reference as to good character is by.....

BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MAN (47), 27 years' business experience, wants position as agent for real estate. J. L. MOORE, Chelmsford, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE want work; farm preferred but will take anything; gentlemen's place or household work together. BAILEY R. F. D., Shelburne Falls, Mass.

MARRIED MAN with experience would care for chauffeur or coachman in private family; good references. WM. T. JOHNSON, 88 Chestnut st., Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN is willing to do housework, tend furnace, in return for board and lodging. Apply to EMANUEL CHURCH SOCIAL SERVICE, 131 Newbury st., Boston.

PAINTING or general work wanted by colored man. JOSEPH SIMMONS, 23 Harvard st., Boston.

PHOTO ENGRAVER and half-tone finisher, experienced in three-color work; references. CHAS. H. FEWCKES, 53 Maple st., Newton, Mass.

POSITION WANTED as assistant shipper, packer, or office assistant; expert; good references. S. G. NICHAM, 603 Main st., Watertown, Mass.

PRESSMAN—A first-class cylinder and galley pressman; 14 years' experience; steady position; 5 years last place and 4 previously; will go anywhere; references. J. SIMMONS, 14 Dunstable, Back Bay, Boston.

SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, 10 years' experience steam and electric machinery, boiler and engine work; references. JAY E. EATON, P. O. Box 33, North Oxford, Mass.

SHEET METAL WORKER—Experienced in sheet metal work; good all-around mechanic; good references. ISRAEL BERENBAUM, 448 Cross st., Malden, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED by a British Englishman, experienced in three-color work; references. CHAS. H. FEWCKES, 53 Maple st., Newton, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED by an all-around cylinder pressman. OLIVER JACQUETTE, 6 Brewer st., Cambridge, Mass.

STUDENT (20) wants work evenings and Saturdays; good references. CHARLES BAKER, Room 531, R. Y. M. C. A., 310 Huntington av., Boston.

TAILOR, first-class on ladies' garments, wants work by the day. GINO MEROLLA, 45 Falmouth st., Boston.

TEMPERATE YOUNG MAN (27) wants work; willing to do any kind of work; some experience on poultry farm; references. SYLVAN ISAACSON, Compton, R. I.

THIRD CLASS ENGINEER wants position; will go anywhere. Address JOHN L. WOOD, 124 Cambridge st., Boston.

WANTED—Situation as office boy and general helper; young man with some experience, and good references. GORFOTIAN, 11 Archway st., Chelsea, Mass.

WANTED—Position by first-class young man; 22 years' experience in private family; employed as butler, waiter, change; unquestionable references; salary moderate. J. Q. ROGERS, 26 Brook st., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—General work, beating rugs, cleaning windows, etc., by well recommended man. H. MORLOCK, 20 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED by experienced fireman, second-class license, handy with tools. B. J. LUNDEN, 124 Cambridge st., Boston.

WANTED—Position as wholesaler shipper or packer by man of experience and ability. JOHN F. CLUNE, 124 Cambridge st., Boston.

WANTED—Office work by man of long experience; understands double entry bookkeeping; references. H. D. CLARK, 10 D. CLOS, 35 Bradford av., Roslindale, Mass.

YOUNG GERMAN GENTLEMAN, formerly in mercantile work, desires position as stenographer, desires work of any kind; references. W. ROXBURY, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in window trimming wishes work in or around Boston. J. D. WHITE, 15 Bowdoin st., Boston.

YOUNG MASTER in boys' school, college graduate, desires position during vacation, Oct. 15-18. HENRY A. NICHOLS, 100 North St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (25) wants position as salesman, either inside or outside; knows leather trade, prefers, some other line. JOHN F. CLUNE, 124 Cambridge st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN going to school wants work of any kind for Saturdays; references furnished. FRANK L. NIMMO, 212 Green st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, single, wishes position as chauffeur on truck or touring car. Address HENRY ATABION, 282 Washington st., Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATOR, cooking, laundry or cleaning, references. MRS. ANNA GANNON, 28 Flora st., Brookline, Mass.

ACCOMMODATING wanted for Sundays and holidays, etc.; cooking or serving dishes and luncheon; references furnished. M. A. NICHOLAS, Suite 2, 47 Norway st., Boston.

WORKING WOMAN wants position as housekeeper in or near Boston; can care for young child. Write to MRS. B. LAYERS, 1391 Commonwealth av., Allston, Mass.

AMERICAN WOMAN of experience and ability wishes position as housekeeper with children; references. MRS. MAY B. HENDERSON, 192 Austin st., Newtonville, Mass.

ATTENDANT, middle-aged, desires position as attendant; best family; highest references; small pay, good home. S. L. MACKENZIE, 71 Orange st., Waltham, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Practical, refined American woman desires position to care for lady; willing to help with other duties; references. LUCIE BURROWS, 2031 Commonwealth av., Auburndale, Mass.

ATTENDANT, thoroughly experienced, capable of attending best family; highest references. MISS M. BUCHANAN, 104 St. Botolph st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—COMPANION by a responsible, refined American woman; no encumbrances; would travel; unusual references; small salary; go anywhere. Tel. B. 4-TH-M. MRS. S. A. COBB, 43 Cambridge st., Allston, Mass.

A WOMAN, experienced, wants position for laundry, etc.; references. MRS. H. CARPENTER, 142 Hemenway st., Suite 1, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, 14 years' experience, with knowledge of stenography, desires position; good references. MISS LYNE B. STICK, 79 Gainsboro st., Boston, Tel. Mal. 4640.

CAPABLE GIRL would like housework; willing helper; best reference. MISS EUGENIE TAYLOR, 60 Banks st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAMBERMAID, second maid or mother's helper; young colored woman. B. L. BAKER, 102 Tremont st., Boston.

COLOR GIRL with 1 1/2 years' training in girls' trade school wants situation with dressmaker or in a store with opportunity to advance. ELLEN M. COLTON, 153 Jerome st., W. Medford, Mass.

COLOR GIRL wants position as cook or general housework; best of references. MRS. J. B. BROWN, 16 Cameron st., North Cambridge, Mass.

COLOR GIRL would like a place by the week to go home nights; good to children; references. MRS. S. A. COBB, 43 Cambridge st., Allston, Mass.

COMPANION to lady, housekeeper, or laundry; references. F. H. MARSTON, 7 Newhall st., Lynn, Mass.

COMPANION-SEAMSTRESS wants position; references. MRS. JOHN M'BRIE, 28 Sharon st., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted by a Scotch woman; well used to all kinds of housework; good references. MRS. JOHN M'BRIE, 28 Sharon st., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted by capable colored woman; well recommended. LIZZIE NELSON, 32 W. 13th st., New York.

DAY WORK of any kind, cleaning, laundry; will take home small laundry; care for children, etc. MRS. MARY TIP, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted; laundry, cleaning, etc.; will go anywhere; experienced. MARY GLYNN, 41 Orchard st., Beachmont, Mass.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE TEACHER, office manager, executive, format, etc.; classes, secretarial and general business management; educated woman of varied experience; highest credentials. MRS. E. ELYN M. KERNAN, 29 Hancock st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, competent, wishes work by day, terms and references. MRS. H. GRIFFIN, 5 Winter st., Reading, Mass.

DRESSMAKER accustomed to first-class work wishes to go out by day; will work; references. References furnished. MRS. SUZANNE LARSEN, 100 Cambridge st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED COLORED WOMAN wants position in small private family; good cook and laundry; references. MRS. HARRIETT C. SHORRELL, 20 Mill st., Cambridge, Mass.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN, 40, no encumbrances, desires position as attendant or housekeeper for lady or couple; good new; best references. MRS. H. B. BLAKE, 80 Centre st., Dorchester, Mass.

EXPERT DRESSMAKER, shoper and embroiderer would like work by the day in private families in or out of Boston. MRS. F. S. SYMONDS, 150 Warren av., Boston.

FAMILY DRESSMAKER would like appointments by the day or week in city or country. Address MRS. M. A. LENTE, 207 Huntington av., Boston.

AN advertisement fulfilling the conditions expressed in the Coupon at the left will be run free for six days in this department. The offer does not apply to advertisements for work to be done at home, nor to those soliciting business patronage, nor to those in which the compensation is paid "on commission." State your "want" in twenty words, attach the Coupon, entirely filled out, with letter of reference and mail to the Monitor Employment Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER (American) wants situation in small family; references. LILLIAN MARIA BROWN, 136 Shattuck st., West Medford, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER would like position in small family; references. LILLIAN MARIA BROWN, 136 Shattuck st., West Medford, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER managing or working competent Danish young woman with experience and references; best of references; private family. New York preferred. MRS. ANNA JOHANSEN, 134 Huntington av., Suite 2, Boston.

HOUSEMAID-LADIES' ATTENDANT—Look after wardrobe; plain sewing, tailors work; references. MRS. L. HANSON, 4 Pine st., Cambridge, Mass.

LADY of experience would like a position as managing housekeeper in hotel or private family; references. ADA WILLIAMS, Assinippi, Mass.

LAUNDRESS wants work to take home or go out by the day. PINKIE BURTON, 20 Buckingham st., Boston.

LAUNDRY or cleaning wanted by day or hour by well recommended woman. LIZZIE GIVENS, 82 Belvidere st., Boston.

LIGHT COLORED GIRL would like position as nursemaid or chambermaid; references. MRS. J. B. BROWN, 16 Cameron st., North Cambridge, Mass.

NURSEMAID—School girl wishes position as mother's helper or nursemaid, from 2 to 6; references. MRS. L. HANSON, 4 Pine st., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSEY GOVERNESS—Experience young German woman with excellent references wishes position as governess; willing and obliging. MRS. MARTHA MAAS, care Miss Francke, 9 South Bldg., Westchester, Mass.

PASTRY COOK or housekeeper, well recommended, competent woman, desires position; first-class cook. MRS. J. AUGUST, care Costa, Suite 1, 56 Norway st., Boston.

REFINED WOMAN with experience in shoe making and accounts; can furnish best of references. MRS. R. CUSHING, 115 Newbury st., Boston; tel. B. 4013-J.

SECOND or general work, by exceptionally refined American woman; references. MISS M. C. STONE, Franklin Square House, Boston.

SITUATION WANTED by expert bookkeeper and accountant; can furnish best of references; 7 years in present position. Address MISS E. M. BRACKETT, 280 O. South Bldg., Westchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 1/2 years' experience, high school graduate, desires permanent position; best references. GENTRIDE, 100 South Bldg., Westchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Well educated and experienced young lady desires permanent position; willing to travel; references. EDNA E. SARGENT, Brookfield, Vt.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman wants a position as cook in private family; willing to do some day or evening work; references. MISS K. B. MOFFATT, 7 Cornhill st., Boston.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities, and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Business continues in the real estate market fairly active, and investors as well as brokers are working hard to clean up business already mapped out, before the holiday season arrives with its multitude of social engagements.

One of the properties changing hands in the West End includes the estate of Charles O. Koppitz, No. 5 Cotting street, between Lowell and Wall streets, which Harris Tarlinsky bought today. It consists of a 4-story and basement brick dwelling valued at \$3000, standing on 781 square feet of land taxed on \$2700 making a total of \$6300.

Charles La Tora and wife have taken title from E. William Stuart, Jr., to a four-story brick dwelling house with basement and about 1700 square feet of land situated on Motte street, between Washington street and Harrison avenue, South End. This parcel is assessed for \$11,500, of which the land carries \$3900.

Charles L. Kline is another buyer of Dorchester property, taking title to four building lots on Havelock street, near Blue Hill avenue, taxed to Edwin Wilcock et al. trustees for \$2400. There is a total of 16,900 square feet.

Another sale of vacant land was made by Thomas J. Griffin, owner of 4895 square feet located at 15 Charlotte street, near Blue Hill avenue, formerly occupied by a frame house. The lot is assessed for \$1500. Bessie Feelman et al. are the buyers.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Title to five of those brick houses on Brook avenue, Dorchester has just been transferred from Libbie G. Wilde to the Salem Five Cent Savings Bank. The houses are 3 1/2 stories each and numbered from 85 to 96, near West Cottage street. Total taxed value \$13,000, with \$3000 of it on the 6470 square feet of land.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

Papers have just gone to record this day from Harry S. Swartz, owner of the premises 88 Harrison street, near Humboldt avenue, consisting of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 3535 square feet. All valued at \$6700, including \$1400 on the lot. Herman Bergman and wife are the new owners.

There is a noticeable amount of vacant land changing hands for improvement in various sections of the city lately, among which are deeds from William J. Flynn to Daniel S. Leary et al., who take title to 10 lots fronting on Washington street, Whipple avenue and Stony Brook, aggregating 39,172 square feet, all valued by the assessors' books at \$3600.

Another sale of West Roxbury vacant land has just been closed by Richard J. Hunt, who sold to Edna M. Kreppel the 10,000 square feet he owned on Temple street near Ivory street, assessed on \$1500.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM SOLD

The Chapin farm agency has sold for Frank Adams his home farm known as the Pleasant view milk and fruit farm, situated on the Weeks Mills road in the town of Farmington, Franklin county, Maine, comprising 76 acres, a farm house containing seven rooms with modern conveniences, an 80-foot barn, ice-house and a poultry plant, a tract of timber and an apple orchard of 400 trees, besides other fruit. The estate was sold to Percy Taylor of Flagstaff, Maine, who has taken title.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Washington st., 152-154, ward 20; Louis Rubin, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick dwellings.
Camden st., 21, ward 18; Hannah Greenwood, W. E. Clarke; alter stores and dwelling.
Chester st., 180-182, rear, cor. Hubbard st., ward 22; Paul W. Guehrer; alter storage.
Boylston st., 48, ward 7; Y. M. C. Union; alter Union.
La Grange st., 35, ward 7; Jno H. Roth; alter mfg.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
F. Wm. Stuart, Jr., to Charles La Tora et ux, Mole st., 9; \$1.
Central Sav. Bank of Lowell, mtgee., to Central Sav. K. of Lowell, Aberdeen st.; d.; \$880.
Mary J. Jefferey to Geo. H. H. Jefferey, Bond st., 21; \$1.
Samuel H. Bernstein to Glenway Realty Co., Albion st.; q.; \$1.
Chas. O. Koppitz to Harris Tarlinsky, Cotting st.; q.; \$1.
Lurence H. H. Johnson et al. to Frank W. Alexander, Billerica st.; d.; \$5000.
Frank W. Alexander to Gertrude Levi, Billerica st.; q.; \$1.
Atleborough Savs. Bk., mtgee., to Atleborough Savs. Bk., Commonwealth av.; d.; \$17,000.

SOUTH BOSTON

Samuel Dussanne to Alice B. Bussanne, E. Sixth st., 2 lots; w.; \$1.

NEW HEAD FOR POSTAL STATION

Philip J. Regan of 107 Westville street, Dorchester, for 25 years a letter-carrier, was today appointed superintendent of the Dorchester postal station. Mr. Regan has been connected with the Dorchester postoffice for the last 20 years and his appointment at the recommendation of Postmaster Murray met with wide approval in the community. The Dorchester office has been without a superintendent for the last few years. Chief Clerk Daniel A. Sullivan has been in charge as acting superintendent. This afternoon the postoffice contains many floral gifts sent to Mr. Regan by his friends and well-wishers.

OPPORTUNITY TO GET AUSTRALIAN TRADE IS SHOWN

Federal Official Points Out That New England May Increase Business in That Direction Because of Frequent Inquiry

Much more attention should be given to development of trade between New England and Australia so that this section of the United States might add to the \$40,000,000 of exports from America to the commonwealth by supplying more of the \$100,000,000 or more of imports which Australia usually receives from countries unable to accommodate under present conditions, according to A. E. Brand, assistant chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce at Washington.

Mr. Brand, in this city recently, is completing his circle about the United States through Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Seattle, San Francisco, New Orleans and Atlanta, in which cities he spreads this gospel of commercial activity.

American consuls in Australia report many inquiries during the past four months and free consultation of American commercial directories and catalogues on file there. Several representatives of Australian importing concerns are reported as having left for San Francisco to secure agencies to supply those formerly held by continental manufacturers.

Goods Are Needed

"You supply the goods; I can supply the orders," writes this importer. He points out that prompt deliveries must be made, as this neglect, when sufficient time has been allowed, in the past has led to the placing of orders elsewhere. He is ready to do business at once and desires a three years' contract if possible.

The consular agency at Sydney reports that inquiries have been made there in one week for American manufacturers of pianos, organs, oil heaters, resin, glass, churns, cement sheets, asbestos sheets, portable steam engines, parchment paper, vegetable parchment paper (for wrapping butter), cardboard boxes, art glass, silk underwear, men's shoes, brush ware, stationery, enameled ware, advertising novelties, toys, electric-light fittings (globes), dyestuffs, and stereotyping sundries.

The bureau points out that whereas it has been said that American manufacturers have not obtained as much Australian trade as they should, American firms which have established branches in the commonwealth have done well and the importation of American goods has increased yearly. It also calls attention to the importations of all kinds of dairying machinery and appliances for which there is a large market in Australia; Sweden selling \$400,000 worth of cream separators annually, whereas American sales there amounted to but \$90,000.

Persons sending goods to Australia must, however, regard the trade description act of 1905, which requires that articles be marked with the name of the country of their origin, etc. Articles made by convict labor cannot be imported. There is also a law preventing exporting to Australia at prices lower than the prices prevalent in the domestic market.

Statistics Are Given

A consular report on industrial conditions in Australia gives the information that in 1912 there were in Australia 14,800 industrial establishments, employing 327,000 persons. They put out industrial products valued at \$722,000,000. In number of establishments and in persons employed the clothing and textile industries were foremost. Boot and shoe factories produced upward of 10,000,000 pairs. In the manufacture of goods and beverages \$35,000,000 were invested and \$25,000,000 in metal working and the making of machinery.

The present financial position in Australia is said to be strong. The federal government will, if necessary, support the banks. Public works are being continued, including new railways and irrigation projects. The returns from the wool clip have been excellent, amounting to \$126,000,000 for the clip of 1913-14 which has already been marketed. Crops have been good, the wheat harvest going for the first time to 100,000,000 bushels, and there has been much prosperity.

The latest consular report made public from John P. Bray, consul-general at Sydney advises against using the "cash against documents" system of credit as being unfavorable to the Australians. The long-established and financially strong concerns, it seems, prefer to take advantage of any discounts that may be offered for prompt settlement, but the smaller houses are oftentimes compelled to secure as advantageous terms of payment as possible.

SHIPPING NEWS

Three steam trawlers comprised the fleet of arrivals at the fish pier today, although five trips arriving Monday, held over until today, to sell. Demand remained firm, and prices jumped higher. Arrivals: Strs Surf 41,200 pounds, Crest 16,200 and Foam 32,500. The Surf also had 1000 soles, 15,000 scrod, 1100 halibut, 1000 skates; Crest 7000 soles, 12,000 scrod, 60 halibut, 100 skates, 100 butterfish, and Foam 9000 soles, 21,000 scrod, 90 halibut, 1800 skates and 50 butterfish. The Reading, Josephine de Costa, Genesta, Ethel B. Penny and Flavia, held their trips over, and sold today. Wholesale prices: Haddock \$7.25 per hundred-weight, steak cod \$10.25, market cod \$4.75, pollock \$6.50, large hake \$7.75, medium hake \$4.75 and cusk \$3.75.

Gill netters all put out from Gloucester today, as none of them were able to set or haul nets Monday, owing to the blow. The only arrival at that port today was the schooner Flora L. Oliver with 25,000 pounds fresh fish from Boston.

First sailing on the new passenger service between New York and San Francisco through the Panama canal to be maintained by the Red Star steamers Kronland and Finland will be on May 1 from the eastern metropolis. The sailing from San Francisco will be May 22. Calls will be made in both directions at San Diego or Los Angeles (San Pedro). Both the Kronland and Finland are under registry of the United States.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Elswick Tower (Br), Byers, Axim, West Coast Africa.
Str Nebraska, Knight, Portland, Ore; Seattle, San Francisco; San Pedro, Balboa, Colon via New York and Philadelphia.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor, Me.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Schr Francis Goodnow, Lane, Philadelphia.
Cleared
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.
Str Tuscan, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.
Sailings
Strs Sagamore (Br), St John, N. B., Halifax, N. S. and London; Prince George (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; City of Augusta, Savannah; Ontario, Norfolk; Tuscan, Philadelphia; H. F. Dimock, New York.
Tugs Lykens, towing barges Knickerbocker and Spring, Portland; Tamaqua, towing barges Draper, Saucan, and Wisconsin, Philadelphia; Daniel Willard, towing barges Albany, Rondout and Stroudsburg, New York; Security, towing barges S O Co Nos 58 and 76, do; Standard, towing barges S O Co Nos 123 and 124, do; Wyoming, towing barges 786 New York, 780 Perth Amboy, 784 do; E D Haley, towing a lighter for Salem.
Schr Fanny C Bowen, Philadelphia; Loring C Ballard, Portland; Ella M. Willey, Norfolk and Savannah.

Nearly 2000 tons of west coast products—dried fruits, canned fish, lumber—were brought into Boston today on the American-Hawaiian liner Nebraska, Captain Knight. The vessel berthed at South Boston and came from Portland, Ore, Seattle, San Francisco, San Pedro, Baltimore, Colon, via New York and Philadelphia.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Dec 14—Arrd, strs Juniata, Boston; Transportation, Portland; schr James W Paul, Jr, do.
Old, strs Powhatan, Providence; Ker-shaw, Boston; Juniata, do.
NEWPORT NEWS, Dec 14—Arrd, str Everett Boston, and left to return; schr Mary W Owen, Portsmouth.
NORFOLK, Dec 14—Arrd, strs Geo. F. Warren, Portland; Seacoast, Providence; Melrose, Boston, and all left on return; Suffolk, do; Norfolk, do; schrs Elizabeth Palmer, Providence; Lyman M. Law, do; Marguerite, do.
Sailed, 13, strs Howard, Boston.
In port 14, str Kershaw, from Baltimore and Newport News for Boston.
PORTLAND, Dec 15—Sailed, tug Gettysburg, Philadelphia, twg brgs Moslem, Cumru and Oak Hill.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 14—Arrd, strs Lexington, Boston; Cricket, Portland.
Cleared, schr Alicia B. Crosby, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today—Strs, City of St Louis, Savannah; Stephano, St Johns, N. F. and Halifax, N. S.; Lewis K Thulow, Graya Harbor and San Francisco; Re d'Italia, Mediterranean ports; Harry Luckenbach, San Francisco and San Pedro; Trinidad, Bermuda; Potsdam, Rotterdam.
Three phases of Browning will be discussed this afternoon at the meeting of the Boston Browning Society at the Hotel Vendome by former presidents, "The Mollinet Doctrine" by Prentiss Cummings, "Browning's Source Book" by the Rev. George D. Latimer and "The Joy Element in Browning" by Dr. W. A. Van Allen. A social hour and refreshments follow the program.

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL ATLAS SOON TO BE OUT

Movement of Center of Population With Studies in Increase and Density, Agriculture, Manufactures, Mines and Industry

WASHINGTON—The Statistical Atlas of the United States soon will be ready for distribution. It is issued by William J. Harris, director of the bureau of the census of the department of commerce. In the atlas the statistics of the census bureau are presented in a graphic manner.

The atlas contains 99 pages of descriptive text and 503 pages comprising 698 maps and 278 diagrams, and includes comparative figures for many of the censuses, from 1790 to 1910. The illustrations cover the subjects of population, agriculture, manufactures, mines and quarries, cotton, financial statistics of cities and other topics.

The area of enumeration in 1910 embraced the states and territories, and the outlying possessions of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. The gross area in square miles of the territory enumerated was 3,627,557, and the population returned was 93,402,151. The increase in population from 3,929,212 at the census of 1790 to 93,402,151 at the census of 1910 was 89,472,939, or about 24 persons in 1910 to each person returned at the first census. During the same period, the area was extended from 892,135 square miles to 3,627,557 square miles. The area, therefore, increased only four times as compared with the population increase of nearly 24-fold.

Excluding the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, with 508.5 persons per square mile, is the most densely populated state, while Nevada, with 0.7 persons per square mile, or 7 persons to ten square miles, had the lowest density.

At the thirteenth census the center of population was in southern Indiana, in the western part of Bloomington city, Monroe county. During the last decade, 1900 to 1910, the center of population moved west approximately 39 miles, while its northward movement was only approximately seven tenths of a mile. In 1790 the center of population was at a point about 23 miles east of Baltimore. The enumerators of the thirteenth census returned data for 6,301,502 farms in the United States, containing 878,798,325 acres, of which 478,451,750 acres were improved land, the remaining 400,346,575 acres comprising the acreage of woodland and other unimproved land in farms. For average value of farm crops, per farm, North Dakota led; Nevada was second, California third, Nebraska fourth, and Nebraska fifth—each with a valuation for crops of over \$1500 per farm. The reports of the thirteenth census show a total value of products of manufactures of \$20,672,031,870 for the year 1909.

In the census of mines and quarries the state of Pennsylvania led in value of products with \$331,376,718. Of the world's mill supply of cotton contributed by each country (growth of 1913), the United States produced 60.9 per cent of the total; India, 17.1 per cent, and Egypt, 6.6 per cent—these three countries contributing more than four fifths of the world's supply. The United States consumed the largest proportion, 26.9 per cent.

GERMAN CRUISER CORMORAN ENTERS HARBOR OF GUAM

WASHINGTON—The German cruiser Cormoran with her coal, provisions and water exhausted, has been given the alternative of entering in the ports of the island of Guam or leaving before 10 a. m. today—Guam time—Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced today.

The Cormoran entered the port of Guam Monday morning. Captain W. J. Maxwell, naval governor of Guam, decided to allow her 100 tons of coal and provide for immediate needs of fresh water.

The Cormoran is a sister ship to the Geier, interned at Honolulu harbor. She was built at the Danzig dock yard in 1892. Her length is 250 feet and displacement 1600 tons. Her armament consists of eight 4-inch guns; five 1-pounders, and two 14-inch, above water torpedo tubes. The Cormoran was in the vicinity of Kiauchau when the war broke out and has been operating in the Pacific ocean ever since.

BACK BAY LIGHT SYSTEM PRODDED

Members of the park and recreation department were asked by Mayor Curley today to investigate the question of lighting better the Back Bay educational section of Boston, including the district where the Y. M. C. A., Simmons College, the New England Conservatory of Music, Museum of Fine Arts and Boston normal school are situated. He says there are eight arc lamps at Franklin park bowling green which cost \$800 a year and six at the Columbus avenue playground not now in use. These, he believes, might be used to improve the lighting of the district.

SUFFRAGISTS' ACTIVITY MARKS CITY ELECTION

(Continued from page one)

Hickey, James P. Maguire, Augustus Seaver, Joseph G. Curry, William F. Doyle, Patrick A. Kearns, Fred J. Kneeland, Walter Ballantyne, James H. Brennan, John A. Coulthurst, Henry E. Hagan, Thomas H. Glynn and J. Frank O'Hare.

The Good Government Association has endorsed Messrs. Ballantyne and Coulthurst, who are candidates for reelection, and Mr. Hagan, who was a candidate last year and was beaten by only a few hundred votes. All the other candidates, every one of whom with the exception of Mr. Seaver is a Democrat in national and state politics, are running independently.

The four candidates for the school committee are: Joseph Lee, Moses S. Lourie, Frederick L. Bogan and Herbert J. Keenan. Messrs. Lee and Lourie bear the indorsement of the Public School Association while Messrs. Bogan and Keenan are running independently.

Election Early This Year

This is the first city election to be held in December. The last Legislature changed the date for holding it. The new charter had fixed the time for the election early in January, but to get the city campaign over before the Christmas holidays the last session of the Legislature brought forward the contest to the middle of December. It falls on the sixth Tuesday after the regular state election in November.

The license question is being voted on today. Chairman William F. Fowler of the licensing board issued a statement to the effect that the vote for license or against license in any particular district has no bearing on the number of licenses which may or may not be granted in that district.

No workers were at the polls when the election commissioners made their first rounds this morning in East Boston. The commissioners were in their offices in the city hall annex before 4 o'clock this morning.

The ballot boxes were started out from the hall at 4:12. Last night the boxes for the 13 precincts in ward 26, Hyde Park, were sent to that section of the city. As customary, the wards were divided into three sections and an election commissioner was made responsible for the distribution of the ballots and boxes in one of these sections. Chairman John M. Minton took general charge of the entire work, which was accomplished with the usual despatch.

Four Other Cities in

Massachusetts Also

Holding Elections
Of the four cities outside Boston that are holding their municipal elections today, Chelsea, Beverly, Newburyport and North Adams, there is keen interest in the mayoral contest in the first three, while North Adams has to depend largely on contests for subordinate offices to bring out the vote.

With the mayor of Chelsea, Edward E. Willard, battling for reelection against a former mayor, James H. Malone, a heavy vote generally appears to be coming out in that city. This is accentuated partly by the ward contests, of which there are many. The polls opened at 6 a. m. to close at 4 p. m.

A large vote is expected at the Newburyport election because of the four-cornered contest for mayor and the interest in the no-license question. Mayor H. H. Langford, seeking reelection, is opposed by Robert E. Burke, a former mayor, who is credited with considerable strength, by Alderman John B. Baker, who has waged an active campaign against Mayor Langford, and by former Representative Clarence J. Fogg.

Twenty-Three Candidates

A feature of the election is that of the 23 candidates for mayor and the board of aldermen, there is but one without previous service in the common council. There are contests for nearly all the aldermanic and council places.

The only contest for the school board is in ward 2, where Prentiss Reed, who has been a member for many years, is being opposed by former Alderman George P. Peckham.

All three mayoral candidates in Beverly addressed well-attended rallies last night. Mayor Herman A. MacDonald toured the city, speaking at 10 different places. Willard O. Wylie spoke to an audience of several hundred at city hall, being followed by Mrs. James Tillinghast, who spoke for a continuance of no-license. James McPherson talked to an audience of about 500 in Commercial hall.

Voting in North Adams today is expected to be light, largely because there has been but little campaigning by the mayoralty candidates. The first public rally held by John W. Gale, the Democratic candidate, came last night, when he spoke to a small audience in ward 4. Mayor Brown is a candidate for reelection.

JAPANESE PUPIL AT HARVARD ASKS FOR COURTESY

Courtesy for Japanese in the United States, if only in return for that shown the people of this country in Japan, was asked by J. G. Kasai, a Japanese student at Harvard College, who spoke last night before the Boston school of social science in Tremont Temple.

Edwin D. Mead discussed the futility of armaments to preserve peace among nations.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings	
Sailings from New York	
*Aussonia, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 16
*Lapland, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 16
*Florida, for Havre.....	Dec. 16
*Re d'Italia, for Naples-Genoa.....	Dec. 17
*Patric, for Naples.....	Dec. 18
*La Touraine, for Havre.....	Dec. 19
*New York, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 19
*Transylvania, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 19
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam.....	Dec. 19
*Baltic, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 23
*Italia, for Gibraltar-Naples.....	Dec. 23
*St. Louis, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 23
*Pannonia, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 26
*Minnewaska, for London.....	Dec. 26
*Gryndam, for Rotterdam.....	Dec. 26
*Chicago, for Havre.....	Dec. 26
*Lusitania, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 30
*Atlantic, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 30
*Stampania, for Naples-Genoa.....	Dec. 30
Sailings from Boston	
*Sardinian, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 24
*Numidian, for Glasgow.....	Dec. 31
Sailings from Philadelphia	
*Merion, for Liverpool.....	Dec. 19
*Stampania, for Mediterranean ports.....	Dec. 29
Sailings from Liverpool	
*Arabic, for New York.....	Dec. 16
*Haverford, for New York.....	Dec. 16
*Cameroon, for New York.....	Dec. 19
*Pomeranian, for Boston.....	Dec. 26
*Columbia, for New York.....	Dec. 30
Sailings from Havre	
*A Steamer, for New York.....	Dec. 19
*Rochambeau, for New York.....	Dec. 26
*Verona, for New York.....	Dec. 27
Transatlantic Sailings	
Sailings from San Francisco	
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu.....	Dec. 16
*Tenzio Maru, for Hongkong.....	Dec. 16
*Sonoma, for Sydney.....	Dec. 22
*Manoa, for Honolulu.....	Dec. 22
*Matsonia, for Honolulu.....	Dec. 30
Sailings from Seattle	
*Aki Maru, for Hongkong.....	Dec. 15
*Panama Maru, for Hongkong.....	Dec. 22
*Cyclops, for Liverpool, via Manila.....	Dec. 22

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY	
Algeriana.....	Newcastle, Eng., Nov. 23
Dunley.....	Liverpool, Nov. 23
Strother.....	Rotterdam, Nov. 23
Arriano.....	Sydney, N. S. W., Nov. 13
Karanga.....	Calcutta, Nov. 1
Indradro.....	Hongkong, via Honolulu and Balboa, Dec. 7
THURSDAY, DEC. 17	
Toronto.....	Hull, Eng., Dec. 6
Feliciana.....	Liverpool, Dec. 6
Mercur.....	Liverpool, Dec. 6
Elswick Manor.....	Calcutta, Oct. 30
FRIDAY, DEC. 18	
Nifian.....	Manchester, Dec. 6
Bre-Kar.....	Copenhagen, Nov. 28
SATURDAY, DEC. 19	
Ghazee.....	Yokohama via Manila, Oct. 11
SUNDAY, DEC. 20	
Sardinian.....	Glasgow, Dec. 7
L. K. Thuriou.....	New York via Pacific ports, Dec. 7
Rolton Castle.....	Manila, Oct. 23
Boliviana.....	Poway, Eng., Dec. 8
San Jose.....	Port Limon, Dec. 13
SUNDAY, DEC. 27	
Valetta.....	Hongkong, Nov. 13
Fimrelite.....	Buenos Aires, Nov. 27
MONDAY, JAN. 4	
Kirkdale.....	Calcutta, Nov. 19
THURSDAY, JAN. 7	
Linkmoor.....	Manila, Nov. 22

OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 19

Conveyed by Steamship	
Mails for	
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for France, via Liverpool.....	Dec. 15 3:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.
Great Britain and Ireland, specially addressed for other destinations, via Liverpool.....	Dec. 15 3:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.
Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg and Turkey, Africa, west Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Havre.....	Dec. 15 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.
Austria-Hungary and Turkey, specially addressed for other destinations, via Havre.....	Dec. 15 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon.....	Dec. 16 9:00 a.m. 8:00 p.m.
Europe, specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg and Turkey), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Havre.....	Dec. 17 9:00 a.m. 8:00 a.m.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax.....	Dec. 18 9:00 p

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

TRADING IN ALL STOCKS ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE

Open Trading in Entire List of Securities With Only Two Restrictions Remaining—Some Price Recessions

All stocks listed on the New York exchange were today admitted to dealings on the floor. This new order permits trading in stocks known as international issues, the liquidation of which by European holders had been feared by New York traders. The strength shown by the market since business was resumed, however, determined the governors to open the exchange to trading in all securities.

The only restrictions now remaining are the minimum prices established by law for cash on all stocks selling at more than \$15 a share. This latter restriction prevents short selling. The following table compares the high prices of Monday with the closing on July 30, showing some noteworthy gains:

Stock	High	Low	Close
Alcoa	100	98	99
Aluminum	100	98	99
Amalgamated	100	98	99
Am. Sugar	100	98	99
Am. Tobacco	100	98	99
Am. Wire	100	98	99
Am. Zinc	100	98	99
Am. Oil	100	98	99
Am. Steel	100	98	99
Am. Copper	100	98	99
Am. Lead	100	98	99
Am. Tin	100	98	99
Am. Nickel	100	98	99
Am. Silver	100	98	99
Am. Gold	100	98	99
Am. Platinum	100	98	99
Am. Palladium	100	98	99
Am. Iridium	100	98	99
Am. Rhodium	100	98	99
Am. Osmium	100	98	99
Am. Selenium	100	98	99
Am. Tellurium	100	98	99
Am. Vanadium	100	98	99
Am. Manganese	100	98	99
Am. Chromium	100	98	99
Am. Molybdenum	100	98	99
Am. Cobalt	100	98	99
Am. Nickel	100	98	99
Am. Copper	100	98	99
Am. Lead	100	98	99
Am. Tin	100	98	99
Am. Zinc	100	98	99
Am. Iron	100	98	99
Am. Steel	100	98	99
Am. Coal	100	98	99
Am. Oil	100	98	99
Am. Gas	100	98	99
Am. Electric	100	98	99
Am. Telephone	100	98	99
Am. Cable	100	98	99
Am. Paper	100	98	99
Am. Textile	100	98	99
Am. Food	100	98	99
Am. Drug	100	98	99
Am. Chemical	100	98	99
Am. Rubber	100	98	99
Am. Leather	100	98	99
Am. Lumber	100	98	99
Am. Brick	100	98	99
Am. Cement	100	98	99
Am. Glass	100	98	99
Am. Pottery	100	98	99
Am. Jewelry	100	98	99
Am. Clothing	100	98	99
Am. Shoes	100	98	99
Am. Hats	100	98	99
Am. Gloves	100	98	99
Am. Socks	100	98	99
Am. Undershirts	100	98	99
Am. Corsets	100	98	99
Am. Lingerie	100	98	99
Am. Hosiery	100	98	99
Am. Knitwear	100	98	99
Am. Sportswear	100	98	99
Am. Outerwear	100	98	99
Am. Accessories	100	98	99
Am. Cosmetics	100	98	99
Am. Perfumes	100	98	99
Am. Hairdressing	100	98	99
Am. Beauty Products	100	98	99
Am. Health Products	100	98	99
Am. Medical Supplies	100	98	99
Am. Pharmaceutical	100	98	99
Am. Biotechnology	100	98	99
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Am. Aerospace	100	98	9

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

SHOE SALESMEN REPORT A GROWING BETTER SENTIMENT

Conditions in Various Sections of Country Visited Recently Not Entirely Satisfactory at Present, but Steady Improvement Expected to Feature Opening of Spring

Shoe salesmen who, during the past five weeks, visited all of the shoe centers South and West do not report entirely encouraging conditions in these sections as regards spring business, but they tell of a better feeling and a belief that a steady improvement will feature the opening of spring.

In the Northwest the situation is fairly good, but not exactly normal. The merchants have felt the stringency, though in a less degree than in other sections, but the farther one got from that wheat country the less interest merchants showed. Getting of orders for spring was difficult, although many of the buyers selected fall samples.

As the men struck into the cotton states the situation was far from promising, for business was conspicuous by its absence. Therefore orders for early shipment were either nil or so small that they served rather to emphasize the inactivity than arouse expectations. Many of the merchants refused to place their sample orders and oftentimes declined to look at the new styles offered.

It is said that the late trip was the hardest and most unsatisfactory that the salesmen have made for many years because the average buyer has left for the future what it has been his custom to practically complete before coming to market. Consequently the stay of the shoemen in January will be more or less extended, as much of the work heretofore done at their home quarters must be worked out here, the peculiar nature of which takes time.

On the whole, the reports have a tone of general improvement, and though slow in development it certainly will have a better effect upon the whole market than the retrograding course which has for 12 months past been the portion of all engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Men's fine and medium fine shoes are selling in a moderate way. Manufacturers report bookings for spring in number satisfactory at this time of the year. However, considering the trend of business generally, they feel that affairs will soon right themselves. The jobbing salesmen are back from their trips and say that conditions improved toward the last part of their journey.

Manufacturers of heavy serviceable goods are well employed, although the domestic trade cannot be credited with all of it, in fact, if the factories depended upon the home demand it is doubtful if enough business could be obtained to run on full time. It is evident however that the abnormal dullness has had its day and January will see many buyers here who will actually take an earnest interest.

The slack business period hit the boys' and youths' shoes hard, inasmuch as the factories have run their production down to 50 per cent and under of capacity. Although the traveling men stirred up some trade, the output is still below satisfactory. Prices held firm.

Makers of ladies' footwear say the improvement, which is now growing week by week, is in a measure satisfactory, but the many styles set by the trade, often notional, always expensive, wholly lacking the element of stability, with a reasonable expectancy of their sudden exit, gives to the business a round of difficulties which those unfamiliar with factory needs realize. Cloth toppings were pushed into all grades to partially overcome the expense caused by the advance in leather values, but that move has its drawbacks because the trade is constantly calling for a new color, leaving the shades on hand unsalable except at a loss. In other respects the business is fairly active, and the misses' and children's lines might as well be added to

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WESTERN ELECTRIC'S PLANTS ABROAD DOING BUSINESS

The Western Electric Company has reestablished communication with its various allied European houses, and reports seem to indicate a better situation than was anticipated at the outbreak of the war. At that time an official of the company stated that a falling off of orders at plants abroad was looked for.

Many of the native employees of the companies have gone to the front as expected, but the cut in orders has not been extensive. This is largely because the telephone systems in all countries except Belgium are being maintained under fairly normal conditions. It is also pointed out that contracts placed before the war by the various governments which operate the telephone systems are still being filled.

The allied house of the company in Paris is employing about 300 men and is reported to be busy. It is understood that there is a large demand for telephone equipment to replace that destroyed during the German advance to the outskirts of Paris. Already the factory has received large orders for material to meet this need, and the work of rehabilitating the telephone lines in the war zone has been going on for some time. Even larger increases in shop output are expected at Paris.

In London conditions are normal and new orders are coming in in good volume.

this report, no marked difference being noted except in the lower grades.

Those who have been on the bear side of the hide market have had an opportunity in the past 10 days to see the difference between a supposed and the actual outcome of business, with record prices prevailing.

It is said that 200,000 hides changed hands, although this is considered below what actual sales would figure up. Buying was brisk and the market looked very bullish, especially when the large tanning company got at it after prolonged moderate buying, not to say inactivity.

New records were made for most everything. December branded cows touched 20, compared with 17½ a year ago. December buttrand steers sold at 20, against 18½ last year. September to November buttrand steers brought 21, same time last year 18½. The price which native steers brought was remarkable. Several thousand of October and November light native steers sold as high as 22½, and it was claimed that there were sales up to 23. So long as the war in Europe keeps up this state of the hide market is expected to continue. How big a slump would follow peace depends upon the condition of United States' home demand, it is declared.

At present the domestic trade is slow, but a large tanner says that so far this month's sales showed a gain of 100 per cent over last.

Interest of local houses is on the increase and has developed trading, conservative, but coming after the large demand from abroad makes the unexpected seem larger than ordinary.

The future conditions are absolutely dependent upon outside influences, for they have been the powerful agent to lift the prices (which may be termed inflated), but when this element will cease to be a powerful factor on the bull side of the market the biggest tanner can not tell, although it is a good safe basis upon which to operate.

Hemlock sole leather is taken liberally by buyers abroad and large blocks of it will be going out for weeks to come. The local trade is not taking much, for though there is more inquiry, actual sales are moderate in size.

Union backs, beside having a brisk European trade, has had a fair number of domestic customers looking the situation over and buying, though not in large lots. The same cannot be said of oak tanned as the price, 48, keeps this stock out of the line of heavy buying; therefore, its activity is dependent upon the home situation.

Dealers in calf skins reported quite a good business was booked last week and it included the light and medium weights. Some concessions were admitted but even then the dealers were satisfied.

There is nothing new in the side upper leather section unless it be a horsehide tanned by a process which gives softness without affecting the durability. It is not waterproof, however. The standard lines are well sold, and its just as well for the home buyers that they do not want large lots of it.

Patent side leather has been interesting the buyers abroad of late and quite a lot of it was contracted for. The light weight will sell here and no doubt will be used well into the fall season. Orders for patent calf are being placed for future shipment and finishers will be kept busy for some time.

It is impossible to find much new in the glazed kid market. The same conditions prevail as has been reported for the past six months. The sales are chiefly among the lower grades, but the others sell slowly and in small lots.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by the Monitor, Dec. 15)
Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:
Chicago—E. Holland of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Lenox.
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. O'Brien of Bullock & Co., U. S.
Houston, Tex.—C. S. Wolfe of Wolfe Shoe Co., Essex.
Kansas City—T. C. & A. J. Elliot of Elliot Kendall Shoe Company, Tour.
New York—A. Saxe, U. S.
Porto Rico—Pedro Perez of San Francisco Fortez, U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co., Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS
Lester, Eng.—Solomon Josephs of E. Jacobs & Co., Essex.
Northampton, Eng.—Cleveland Dannett, Essex.
San Francisco, Cal.—Roy Black, U. S.
Statenford, Eng.—J. F. Toomey of Edw. Bostock, Ltd., 125 Beach st.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex st., Boston; The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CHICAGO—The Northwestern road has discontinued two passenger trains between Chicago and Milwaukee which were run in connection with the Chicago-St. Paul service, leaving the Northwestern with 32 trains daily between Chicago and Milwaukee and the St. Paul 27 trains.

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PAN HANDLE'S DIVIDENDS TO BE ACTED ON SOON

It Is Considered Unlikely Any Disbursement Will Be Made on Common Stock

PHILADELPHIA—Directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, Pan Handle, will meet before the end of this month to consider dividends. Last June directors decided to change dividends from a quarterly to a semi-annual basis, so that whatever declaration is made this month will cover the last half of the current fiscal year ending Dec. 31. In the first two quarters Pan Handle directors reduced rates of both preferred and common dividends, passing the latter entirely last June. Conditions affecting the road are similar to those which affected Vandalia, which last Thursday passed its entire annual dividend for this year and other railroads of the central West, where floods did great damage in the spring of 1913.

For five years prior to 1914 Pan Handle paid dividends at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on both common and preferred stocks. Preferred stock is entitled to at least 4 per cent per annum before any dividends can be paid on the common. In March this year directors for the first quarter reduced preferred dividend from 1½ per cent to 1 per cent and the common from 1½ per cent to three quarters of 1 per cent. The preferred stock by that action was placed on the dividend basis at which it must be maintained before any common dividends are paid. In June, for the second quarter, the preferred dividend was reduced again from 1 per cent to one half of 1 per cent, and the common dividend was passed.

It is considered unlikely any dividend will be declared on the common stock for the last half of this year, because that would necessitate first a declaration of a dividend of 2½ per cent on the preferred stock, in order to bring the latter dividend for the year up to 4 per cent. If the preferred dividend for the last half is declared at the same rate as it was for the second quarter, it will be 1 per cent. In that event the total dividends for this year would amount to 2½ per cent on the preferred stock and ¾ of 1 per cent on the common.

In its last fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1913, Pan Handle expended from its gross earnings \$1,800,000 to repair the damage caused by the spring floods. As a result net income for the year applicable for dividend amounted to \$1,486,000, or equal only to 2.3 per cent earned on \$64,551,185 capital stock. The dividends paid at the regular 5 per cent rates amounted to \$1,373,890 or \$27,478, 125 preferred stock and \$1,858,652 or \$37,173,000 common stock. It was necessary for the road to take \$1,745,849 from its accumulated surplus in order to make up the deficit for full dividend requirements, leaving a remaining total surplus on Dec. 31, 1913, of \$1,087,522.

NATIONAL BANK CONDITIONS ARE SATISFACTORY

WASHINGTON—Cash held by the 7371 national banks reporting their condition to the comptroller on Oct. 31 totaled \$925,555,375, an increase over Sept. 12 of \$21,846,026. Individual deposits were \$607,894,017, a decrease of \$60,186,662.

Resources and liabilities were \$1,492,452,732, with loans and discounts of \$6,316,478,470, a decrease since Sept. 12 of \$84,288,915.

Clearing house certificates outstanding as liabilities were \$49,911,000.

Reserves for the United States show a percentage of 21.76, or \$8,058,918 above the legal requirements; compared with \$30,396,263 below legal requirements on Sept. 12. In the central reserve cities of New York, Chicago and St. Louis the deficiency of reserves was reduced to \$2,050,641, compared with \$45,209,364 on Sept. 12.

Banks in New York show gains over last call in cash of \$37,132,163 and in deposits of \$4,110,350; also gains over a year ago in cash of \$38,898,301, and in deposits of \$72,599,018.

Banks in Chicago show decreases in cash since last call of \$6,002,841 and since a year ago of \$2,136,428 with decreases in deposits since last call of \$91,495, while a gain in deposits over a year ago is reported of \$8,409,410.

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(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex st., Boston; The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

NEW ENGLAND ROAD MERGERS ARE PRAISED

Have Been for Benefit of Public Say Members of Recent Railroad Conference in Report to New Hampshire's Governor

CONCORD, N. H.—F. W. Hartford and F. M. Colby, New Hampshire members of the recent New England railroad conference, declare in a report to Governor Fletcher that railroad consolidation has been a good thing for New England, and conclude by saying: "Your commissioners most strongly urge the spirit of boosting New Hampshire by helping the railroads back to prosperity. Consolidation of its railroads has been New England's policy. They have been for the benefit of the public."

"The people of New England are entitled to have good railroad service. They cannot have service without paying for it. It is not the desire of New England, and it is not for the interest of New England, that its railroad systems should be owned by the government, either state or federal."

"It seems generally conceded, where politics are not allowed to interfere, that there should be such a revision of rate schedules, passenger and freight, as to permit the railroads to have adequate compensation. In that way alone can the owners of the property devoted to railroad uses have a fair return upon their investment. Without a fair return, and if not permitted to earn a fair return, their property is confiscated. Such a result is destructive, and an insuperable barrier to railroad development."

Among expressions of opinion in the report are the following:

"When the Hoosac tunnel, built by Massachusetts, was turned over to the Fitchburg road, the state received \$5,000,000 in bonds of the Fitchburg and \$5,465,000 in common stock. Later, when the Boston & Maine road took over, under lease, the Fitchburg, it gave Massachusetts \$5,465,000 of its 3 per cent bonds in payment of common stock of the Fitchburg."

"In view of financial condition of Boston & Maine and that passengers and shippers everywhere on its lines must unite in paying this interest, viz., \$10,000 per annum, a generous and grateful thing for Massachusetts would be to cancel and return to Boston & Maine the \$5,465,000 of bonds and receive back the common stock of the Fitchburg, to relieve the Boston & Maine from the \$10,000 interest thereon."

"Operation of Sound steamship lines by the railroads has resulted in quicker, cheaper and more satisfactory service between New York and New England; New England is practically unanimous in urging that the New Haven be allowed to retain these lines."

After saying the railroads should have a readjustment of pay for carrying mails, that passenger business should at least pay its cost, and that grade crossing elimination should in future be made as little burdensome as possible, the report says: "So far as local conditions permit, the public service commission laws of the New England states should be amended to provide for members of high qualifications, with pay sufficient to command the services of such, and devotion of their entire time."

"The subject cannot be dismissed without a reference to apparently burdensome and restrictive and conflicting regulation by many of the states governing issues of railroad securities."

"We recommend such legislation as will permit railroads requiring additional funds to raise the same by increase of capital, if they so desire, rather than to increase bonded debt."

"As to management of the New England railroads by the corporations owning the same, necessities and convenience of the public can be best promoted by operation of the railroads, as nearly as possible, as that operation was conducted before action of the government compelling disintegration of the system; that the service will be improved by any such conduct in almost every essential particular, to say nothing of the economy to be effected."

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour \$7.75 @ 8 bbl, \$1 @ 1.05 bag, pastry \$6.50 bbl, 90c bag.

Butter—Print 39c lb, tub 38c lb, 5-lb box \$1.90, 10-lb tub \$3.80.

Eggs—Fancy brown 60c doz., fresh-laid Maine and New Hampshire 64c doz., western first 30c 65c, according to size.

Beans—York state pea 10c qt, 75c pk, medium pea 10c qt, 75c pk, California 15c qt, \$1.10 pk, yellow eyes 13c qt, \$1 pk, red kidneys 14c qt, \$1.10 pk.

Sugar—Granulated 5½c per single lb, 5.15c per lb in 100-lb bags.

Potatoes—Maine 25c pk, 90c bu, \$1.75 per 2-bu bag, selected 30c pk, \$1.10 bu, sweet, 5c lb.

Oranges—California navals 50c doz, Floridas 25c 35c, tangerines 35c.

Apples—Baldwins 40c pk, Kings 50c pk, Greenings 40c pk.

MORE SPRING WHEAT RECEIVED

CHICAGO—Minneapolis received 55,000,000 bushels of wheat between Sept. 1 and Dec. 10, or 11,000,000 bushels more than a year ago, including 10,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 2,000,000 bushels of durum.

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CALIFORNIA OIL CORPORATION NET EARNINGS GAIN

Annual Report of Petroleum Concern Expected to Show 3 Per Cent Earned on Common

NEW YORK—The California Petroleum Corporation's net earnings for the first 10 months of the current year, before depreciation, gained about 11 per cent over the corresponding period of 1913. Indications are that the annual report will show about 3 per cent earned on \$14,877,000 common stock. This compares with 1.95 per cent last year, when 3½ per cent was paid on that issue. Whereas in 1913 the company was forced to draw on surplus for about \$250,000 for common dividends, during the current year it will add between \$400,000 and \$500,000 to surplus after preferred dividends, as no common dividends have been paid.

With declaration of regular dividend on the preferred for the last quarter, California Petroleum comes through a year of great uncertainty in the oil business with payment of its full 7 per cent dividend. The oil-producing end has been especially affected, and financial standing of many California oil companies has been given a serious setback. The European war has interfered with marketing of California oil, but this situation should be remedied to some extent by removal of danger to shipping in the sinking of the German cruisers.

During the 10 months of the current year California Petroleum has been forced to put into storage about \$475,000 worth of oil, and has in storage more than 2,000,000 barrels of crude and refined. This year the company has not had any trouble with its wells such as in 1913, when salt water caused a drop in the production, and output has so increased that all of it could not be marketed.

CHICAGO BOND MARKET SLOWS DOWN SOMEWHAT

CHICAGO—During the past week business in the western bond market has been a little less active than the previous week. This does not mean that the market has again fallen to the level of the extreme inactivity of the summer months, but the sharp advance, both in price and number of sales, which many bonds were enjoying, has slackened, although there is still a good demand.

This slackening was expected by many investment bankers after the sudden revival of a few weeks ago, and dealers state that they would rather see a slow advance take place than a rapid one, figuring that the improvement will then be of a more permanent character.

Many of the larger investors are holding off purchasing until the future money basis is established. This, combined with the holiday season, causes investment bankers to look for a not very active market until after the first of the year. Some investors are also holding off buying until later, expecting bonds brought out next year to be sold on a basis nearer 6 than 5 per cent.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS SHOWN TO BE ON INCREASE

NEW YORK—Transactions in bonds on the stock exchange last week showed an increase of \$765,000 over the previous week's trading. The daily average was nearly \$1,500,000. Comparison with the corresponding week of 1913:

	1914	1913
Monday	\$1,538,000	\$1,773,000
Tuesday	1,313,500	1,625,000
Wednesday	1,458,000	1,387,000
Thursday	1,337,000	1,471,500
Friday	1,514,000	1,545,500
Saturday	904,500	1,272,000
Totals	\$8,365,000	\$9,075,000

The most active issues, with the net price change for the week, are given below:

	Amount	Advance
Consol Gas conv 6s, w	\$904,000	3/8
Chic. R. I. & P. Ry deb 6s, 72	497,000	3/8
Chic. R. I. & P. R. C. T. cts	442,000	4/8
Ido conv 4s, 2002	373,000	4/8
Southern Pac conv 5s, 1914	400,000	3/8
A. T. & T. conv 4½s, 1903	372,000	3/8
S. Steel 2d 5s, 1903	310,000	3/8
Texas Co conv deb 6s, 1901	232,000	3/8
Chl. M. & St. P. gn 4½s, 1908	244,000	3/8
Mo. Pac 4d-yr col 4s, 1945	222,000	3/8
C. B. & Q. joint 4s, 1921	196,000	3/8
Bethle St 1st & ref 5s, 1942	176,000	3/8
Nor Pac prior lien 4s, 1907	136,000	3/8
Central Pac 1st ref 4s, 1940	136,000	3/8
Sou Pac conv 4s, 1920	128,000	3/8

*Decline.

NO STEEL SHARES FOR EMPLOYEES

NEW YORK—Due to unsettled conditions, it has been decided not to offer United States Steel Corporation stock to employees for subscription in 1915. This will be the first year since profit-sharing plan became operative in which employees will not have the privilege of subscribing to the stock.

There are at present about 50,000 employees of United States Steel who are shareholders of record. In other words, employees make up about 40 per cent of total shareholders of record.

LONDON METAL PRICES
LONDON—Spot copper \$28 7½ 6d, up 2½ 6d; futures \$28 12½ 6d, up 5½ 6d; electrolytic \$28 10½ 6d; spot tin \$140 10; off \$15 5s; futures \$148 15s, off 15s; Straits 152, unchanged; lead \$19 6s, unchanged; Spelter \$28 5s, unchanged.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN THE WESTERN BUSINESS SITUATION

Railroad Traffic Reports Indicate Betterment, With Tonnage About Equal to Those of Corresponding Period Last Year—Other Encouraging Factors

CHICAGO—Traffic reports of western railroads indicate a partial betterment in the movement of freight, the aggregate tonnage indicating a volume of business about equal to that of the corresponding period last year. Several of the lines show substantial gains in shipments of a widely diversified character, while others show only a moderate loss in some classifications this being responsible for a slight decrease as compared with a year ago.

The gains on the one side and the losses on the other, however, about equalize the situation. Because of the heavy demand for grain for export, all roads are carrying an enormous tonnage—practically double that of this season in former years.

In looking over the tonnage reports, it is found that in a large number of instances gains are shown in various kinds of merchandise and manufactured products, indicating that general business is on the mend. In some parts of the country there is a good demand for lumber, while in others inactivity in building is reflected by the absence of a demand for this commodity.

There is a better distribution of coal throughout the West, and this has been a factor in keeping railroad tonnage up to last year's comparisons. The demand for flour from abroad is another factor which has worked into this situation, as well as the products of packing houses and the live stock industry.

Bankers generally are optimistic. Some of the best authorities on the situation as it affects the financial side of business say that conditions are now about normal. Money rates are easier, and this has had the effect of improving sentiment and has released the tension which was recently caused by the high rates for money. Funds are now obtainable for almost all mercantile or industrial requirements, but it is evident that business interests are going ahead cautiously.

In the commercial paper market, a fair amount of activity is noted. A liberal amount of paper has been bought of late, both by city and country banks. The ruling rate for the choicest names

FINANCING OF DEALERS IN PIANOS AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

NEW YORK—Of pianos sold in the United States 80 per cent are sold at least partly on credit. This ties up funds of dealers and restricts business they can handle. To relieve this by securing cash on a portion of these credits, Commercial Security Company was started in Chicago in 1908. It has dealt mostly between piano dealers and manufacturers and the banks; the public has so far known little about it. Now it is offering its securities directly to the public.

Its method is a new one in finance. It buys notes, mortgages and leases given by purchasers of pianos to dealers; trustees them, and against each \$125,000 issues \$100,000 of its 6 per cent "gold bonds" maturing 10 years, every three months up to 2½ years. By end of that time the \$125,000 collateral should all be turned into cash through regular payments by purchasers.

The notes must bear guarantee of the dealer, and at least 20 per cent of price must be paid on all paper purchased. Collections of instalments must be made by guarantor and a bond given for prompt remittance. Because of the 20

per cent cash payment and 80 per cent proportion of issue to collateral, Commercial Security bonds represent what first issued 64 per cent of selling price of pianos on which notes are secured. This percentage is reduced by each three months' payment.

Plan of Agriculture Credit Company, which started operating late in 1912, is very similar. It buys from farm implement companies farmers' notes maturing within three years and issues its own collateral trust notes against them in ratio of 100 to 120 of the collateral. No notes can be deposited as collateral unless purchased under contracts containing agreements by selling companies to repurchase them if not paid by makers within 90 days after maturity.

Issue of bonds by Commercial Security Company to date is reported as \$10,000,000, of which \$7,400,000 have been paid off and \$2,600,000 are outstanding. On basis outlined, this means a direct interest in sale of over \$16,500,000 of pianos. Three hundred banks have bought \$10,000,000 of its securities in past six years. Astor Trust Company, New York, and Central Trust Company, Chicago, are trustees for deposit of collateral.

LOW STEEL PRICES ATTRACT BUYERS
NEW YORK—The Daily Iron Trade says: The East is taking low-priced finished steel which middle western mills are selling, and bar iron has declined \$1 a ton at Pittsburgh. Cincinnati iron melters continue to take advantage of low prices, and iron buyers in East appear more willing to close for first quarter. Railroads appear tempted by attractive steel prices to place car orders on which they are figuring.

SUGAR MARKET UNCHANGED
NEW YORK—The domestic refined sugar market is unchanged. All refiners quote 4.85c, regular way, for the granulated. The spot raw market is unchanged, centrifugal 3.89c.

FULL PROPERTY VALUE
We employed Messrs. Sanderson & Porter, New York, to examine the properties of the Elmira Water, Light & Railroad Co., and they reported that the physical replacement value of such properties after depreciation was in excess of the first preferred stock and bonds outstanding.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

DARTMOUTH WILL OPEN SEASON AT BOSTON ARENA

Big Green Seven Will Line Up Against Ottawa, Dec. 25 — Other Games Scheduled During the Midyear Holidays

HANOVER, N. H.—The opening game of the Dartmouth College hockey season will be held in the Boston Arena Dec. 25 when the varsity team will line up against the star Canadian skaters from Ottawa in a game that should be very closely contested. During the holidays the Dartmouth team will also meet Cornell, Technology and Massachusetts Agricultural College in the arena.

This is the first time in the history of Dartmouth hockey that the general public and Dartmouth men in particular have had the opportunity of witnessing fast games in the arena during the holiday season. Heretofore the games scheduled at that time have been with mediocre teams and were not of a quality to attract many, but Manager Dyche has succeeded this year in securing dates for games that should be magnets to all followers of hockey.

With a squad of players farther advanced than ever before at this time of year and with material of a caliber fully as high as that of last year's aggregation, the Dartmouth varsity hockey team bids fair to enter upon an unusually successful season. Dartmouth had the best hockey team of its history last winter, finishing the season with only two defeats, but all indications point to the formation of an even more formidable seven this year.

Dartmouth has five veterans back in the game, Captain Tuck, Wanamaker, Holmes, Murchie and Donahue. There is a wealth of good substitute material. Among the men showing promise are Tyler, Gale, Bowler, Roycroft, Livermore, Currier, Hulbert and Folan.

The unusually early spell of skating weather has enabled the squad to develop more rapidly than ever before. A squad of 27 men has been working daily on Faculty pond engaged in short scrimmages between scrub teams, but paying particular attention to the rudiments of dribbling, passing and goal shooting. Coach Roque will arrive in Hanover at the end of the week to take personal charge of the practice and the further development of the team.

The remainder of Dartmouth's schedule has not yet been finally announced, but will include games with Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Williams, McGill and the University of Bishop's College.

During the holiday vacation the Dartmouth team will engage in regular practice in the Boston Arena every day after Dec. 22, from 8 till 9 a. m.

YALE SQUAD OFF ON TRIP FRIDAY

NEW HAVEN—The Yale varsity basketball team leaves Friday on its annual holiday trip. The first game will be played under the auspices of the University Club of Hartford. Saturday night the team plays the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

On Monday night the third game will be played with Fordham in one of the New York armories. Tuesday the team goes to Washington, where it meets the C. U. five. Wednesday afternoon Yale meets the strong Annapolis team at Annapolis, returning to Washington Wednesday evening, where the final game with George Washington University will be played. This schedule includes six games in preparation for the regular intercollegiate league season, which begins about the middle of January.

FEDERALS AFTER PASKERT
CLEVELAND—Manager Oakes of the Pittsburgh Federal league club has been here trying to get Outfielder Paskert of the Philadelphia Nationals to sign with the Federals. Paskert has a contract to play with Philadelphia during 1915, but as it contains the 10-day clause, he may serve notice on that club that he will play with the Federals.

CAMP GIVES REASONS FOR NOT NAMING YALE PLAYERS

NEW HAVEN—Walter Camp, the famous Yale athletic adviser, has written an article for the Yale Daily News, in which he gives his reasons for not having picked any member of this year's Yale varsity eleven for places on his All-America eleven. In the article he says:

"Talbot's misfortune that sent him to the infirmary and kept him there two weeks put him out of the running. He showed the same keenness and skill that stamped him All-America tackle last year, but the physical strength was lacking. "Brann, too, had been on the invalid list all through three quarters of the season. He was a remarkable receiver of forward passes and very clever in his play, but O'Hearn was too strong for him on the defense; for O'Hearn was never fooled by double passes, but against end runs from kick formation his powerful physique, very like that of Kilpatrick or Bonebrake, made it impossible for the interference to put him out of the play. "No one was the equal of Legore at

RUPPERT BUYS N. Y. AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB

New Owner Is Waiting to Make the Final Deal With Pres. B. B. Johnson on Thursday

FRENCH LICK, Ind.—Col. J. J. Ruppert Jr. is now awaiting the arrival of President B. B. Johnson of the American league on Thursday to complete the deal whereby he will become the owner of the New York American league club. That the sale has been agreed upon and all that remains is the carrying out of some of the details was the announcement made here Monday evening. This announcement comes as the result of a talk between President J. A. Gilmore of the Federal league and Col. Ruppert. They conferred regarding the proposed establishment of a Federal league club in New York. After the conference Colonel Ruppert said:

"I have already taken over the New York Americans. The price is the only thing that remains to be settled. This probably will be \$450,000."

"I am afraid we were too late," said Mr. Gilmore, "as Colonel Ruppert already has purchased the New York Americans. I shall return to Chicago at once and try to find another backer for the New York club. I may interest Mr. Harahan and Mr. Seelbach of Louisville."

Colonel Ruppert said that George Gust and T. L. Huston are associated with him in the deal for the New York club. He also said that President Johnson of the American league and Mr. Huston will come to French Lick Thursday to complete the deal.

The question of manager for the club has not been considered yet, Colonel Ruppert said, but a report was current here that Hugh Jennings of the Detroit club is Colonel Ruppert's favorite for the place.

It was reported that President Gilmore and Charles Weeghman, president of the Chicago Federals, would go to Louisville tonight to confer with Messrs. Harahan and Seelbach regarding the proposed New York Federal league club.

HARVARD SOCCER FOOTBALL SQUAD ELECT TOMORROW

Those players on this year's Harvard varsity soccer football squad who won their insignia this fall will meet tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 to have their official picture taken and elect a captain for 1915. "Thirteen players are eligible to vote as follows:

Nichols, Withington, Chubb, Fenn, Moffat, Weld, Blackburn, Baker, J. C. Jennings, J. M. Jennings, Grinnell, Norris and Cooper.

Weld and Moffat are the leading candidates for the captaincy with Weld appearing as slightly the more likely to win. Weld is the star left outfield on the eleven, and in 1914 was picked as the best man at his position in the intercollegiate league. Moffat has played on the team two years and was right halfback this fall.

CORNELL ELECTS CHARLES BARRETT

ITHACA, N. Y.—Charles Barrett was unanimously elected captain of Cornell's next year's football team here Monday night, when all members of the football squad were guests at the annual dinner of the athletic association. Barrett's home is in Cleveland, O., and before coming to Cornell he was graduated from University School, Cleveland.

He is one of the best all around athletes who has ever played for the Red and White, having been quarterback in his freshman year, pitcher on the freshman baseball squad and for the last two years has been regularly used at quarterback on the varsity.

JENNINGS TO STAY WITH DETROIT
DETROIT—President F. J. Navin of the Detroit Baseball Club states that Hugh Jennings will not manage the New York Americans next year. "Jennings is under contract to me," said Mr. Navin.

CORNELL CREWS WILL HAVE MANY RACES NEXT YEAR

Varsity and Freshmen Will Face Yale and Princeton at Carnegie Lake May 15, and Harvard at Ithaca on May 22

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell varsity crew will take part in two important rowing engagements before the Poughkeepsie regatta next spring, it was announced by the Cornell Athletic Association today. The schedule next spring will be fully as heavy as that of a year ago, but is so arranged as to entail no burden on the oarsmen.

The varsity will row the Princeton and Yale varsity crews on Carnegie lake at Princeton May 15. Last year the Tigers and Elis rowed the Ithacans on Cayuga lake. The Cornell and Princeton freshman crews will also row on Carnegie lake May 15, the freshman contest being in the nature of a curtain raiser for the varsity event.

Navy day at Cornell next spring has been set for May 22 and this year the Harvard varsity and freshman eight will be Cornell's opponents. Under the implied agreement between the rowing managements of the two institutions the site of the annual dual races alternates between the Charles river and Cayuga lake. This year the Crimson oarsmen are scheduled to appear here in the feature event of navy day. While the date of the Harvard race this year is approximately what it was last spring, one full week will elapse between the race on Carnegie lake and that on Cayuga lake. Last year both the Cornell varsity and freshman eight rowed two races inside of four days and made a big trip in the meantime.

In addition to these two regattas the Cornell crews will take part in the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association to be held at Poughkeepsie this year on Monday, June 28. Cornell will enter a varsity, junior varsity and freshman eight in this regatta. The Ithacans will not send a crew to the American Henley on the Schuylkill.

Two freshman schedules were announced by the Cornell athletic management today. They cover the activities of the freshman track and baseball teams and both are considered among the best yet arranged for the first-year teams in these sports.

For the first time in athletic history here the Cornell freshman track team will take part in more than one meet. It has been customary for Coach Mookley's first-year men to take on the Pennsylvania freshman team and no other opponents; but the Cornell freshmen this year will meet the track team of the Hill school at Pottstown May 8, and May 15 will compete against the Pennsylvania freshmen at Ithaca.

The freshman baseball schedule calls for games with Princeton and Pennsylvania freshmen, as well as with a number of strong school teams, among them some of the leading preparatory school teams of the East.

The Cornell 1918 team will open the season with a game with the Jamestown high school in Ithaca April 24. On April 30 the team will play the Princeton freshmen at Princeton. May 1 a game with the Hill school at Pottstown will be arranged. Cornell plays Tome school in Ithaca May 8 and Wyoming Seminary in Ithaca May 15. The following Saturday, May 22, the Cornell and Pennsylvania freshmen will play in Philadelphia, and on May 29 the season will be closed by a game with the Buffalo technical school in Ithaca.

HARVARD TAKES SWIMMING MEET BY GOOD MARGIN

Harvard's varsity swimming team promises to make a splendid showing this winter based on the work done by the members in the dual meet with the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. Monday evening, when the Crimson men won by a score of 38 to 16. Seven events were on the program, and a Harvard man finished first in five of them. The summary follows:

Fifty yards—Won by Hitchcock, Cambridge Y. M. C. A.; second, Wentworth, Harvard; third, Seymour, Harvard. One hundred yards—Won by Riley, Harvard; second, Fullerton, Harvard; third, Hitchcock, Cambridge Y. M. C. A. Two hundred and twenty yards—Won by Fullerton, Harvard; second, Page, Cambridge Y. M. C. A.; third, Blakelee, Cambridge Y. M. C. A. Plunge—Won by Hadley, Cambridge Y. M. C. A., distance 55 ft.; second, Richmond, Harvard, distance 55 ft.; third, Dickinson, Harvard, distance 40 ft. Diving—Won by Jackson, Harvard; second, Blanchard, Harvard; third, Porter, Cambridge Y. M. C. A. Relay race—Won by Harvard.

TECH HOCKEY MEN REPORT
Candidates for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology hockey seven reported to Coach Ralph Whitten at the Boston Arena Monday evening to start preparations for the opening game of the season here Thursday evening with the Harvard seven. Captain Fletcher and Cochrane are two veteran members of last year's team that will be in the Tech line against the Crimson.

JOHNSON SAYS CLUB IS SOLD

CHICAGO—The actual signing of the contracts is the only detail needed to complete the sale of the New York American League Baseball Club to Colonel Ruppert, according to B. B. Johnson, president of the league.

ROWING MEETING FOR HARVARD MEN TOMORROW NIGHT

Varsity and Club Oarsmen to Receive Their Fall Trophies—Freshmen Get Theirs Monday

Candidates for the Harvard varsity crew and all men who are interested in rowing are invited to attend a reception which will be tendered the winning club crews in the Union tomorrow night.

The prizes will be distributed to the men who rowed on winning club crews this fall, and cups will be awarded the winners of the single-sculling races. The work for the spring season for University crew candidates will be outlined in detail, and the plans for the class rowing contests in the spring will be discussed. Capt. H. A. Murray, Jr., '15; P. Withington '09 and J. Richardson, Jr., '08 will address the meeting.

Freshman crew enthusiasts honored the Gore hall and Standish hall eight Monday night at a reception given to the winning dormitory crews in Gore hall. In the series of races between the graded dormitory crews Gore hall gathered the greatest number of points and the hall will receive the Slocum trophy, to be held for one year. The winning first crew in the races was the Standish hall boat and the members of this combination received the cups which belong to the championship crew of the freshman class. Medals were also presented to the members of the second and third Gore hall crews, which won their respective races.

The meeting was largely made up of the 1918 men who are interested in the water sport and Captain Murray addressed the meeting and gave a brief outline of the plans for the freshman crew for the coming spring. L. Withington, Jr., '11, C. T. Ables '13 and A. Beane '11 all addressed the meeting.

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ARENA HOCKEY SQUAD REDUCED TO EIGHTEEN MEN

Manager F. J. Hoey of the Boston Arena seven has cut his squad down to 18 men, in order to do away with the time that would be taken up by a larger squad at practice and to give the smaller number of candidates a better chance for work. When the first call for hockey candidates was issued 65 men turned out for a place on the team that will represent the Arena this season.

Both the manager and the players are very confident that the Arena team will be one of the best that has been seen in action around Boston in many years. The players retained are Richard Lawrence and Ernest Everett of Palmerston, Ont.; Daniel Kelly of Rindge, Harrigan and Cromer of Tufts, Cloutier, Connelly, Walter Whittaker, Sequin, Ralph Whitten, Rosch, Frank Downing, Normal Small, John Fritz, Yvon Gaudet, Babbott of Tufts, Bevis and Burkard.

Manager Lougee of the Arena announces that the following games have been booked at the Arena this winter:

Dec. 17, Harvard vs. M. I. T.; 19, B. A. A. vs. Harvard; 25, Tech vs. Arena Hockey Club; 25, Dartmouth vs. Ottawa University; 29, B. A. A. vs. Toronto University; 31, Dartmouth vs. Massachusetts Aggies. Jan. 2, B. A. A. vs. Princeton; 4, Princeton vs. Massachusetts Aggies; 6, Harvard vs. Queens University; 8, Harvard vs. Cornell; 13, Princeton vs. Dartmouth; 16, B. A. A. vs. St. Nicholas of New York; 20, Harvard vs. Dartmouth; 28, Harvard vs. Princeton; 30, Harvard vs. Yale. Feb. 3, Harvard vs. Massachusetts Aggies; 5, Harvard vs. McGill.

YACHTSMEN WILL ELECT TONIGHT

The first annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts is to be held this evening at the Rowes wharf station of the Boston Yacht Club when officers for the coming year will be elected and the committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts and the Interclub Yacht Racing Association will make its report on the plans which have been perfected for amalgamating these two associations under the new title.

FEDERALS SIGN JAMES AUSTIN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Manager Oakes of the Pittsburgh Federal league baseball club announces that he has signed James Austin, third baseman of the St. Louis American league club, to play for the Pittsburgh Federals on a two-year contract. He refuses to state the salary involved.

PICKUPS

Pitcher Reisigl, one of the Detroit American recruit pitchers is anxious to secure his release that he may manage the Topeka club.

J. J. McCaffery, president of the Toronto club of the International league, has announced that he will retire from that office at the end of this term.

Scout O'Reilly says that Harry Smith, the young catcher secured by the Giants from Savannah, will develop into one of the finest catchers the major leagues have ever had.

B. E. Reilly, the former Phillips Andover academy baseball captain and Chicago White Sox utility infielder, has been appointed first assistant prosecuting attorney for Missouri. He begins his new duties Jan. 1.

ATHLETES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR JUNIOR EVENTS

Championships Dec. 29 Open to Any Registered A. A. U. Man Not Holder of National Title

NEW YORK—Chairman Rubien of the championship committee of the Amateur Athletic Union has received several letters from athletes in Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and small eastern cities, in which the writers asserted they were in doubt as to their eligibility to compete in the junior indoor championships, which take place at the Thirtieth Regiment armory, Brooklyn, on Dec. 29.

Many of the athletes are under the impression that the winning of an association championship bars them from the junior national class. Such is not the case, for the rule covering this point reads:

"The junior class shall be open to any registered amateur athlete who has not won a first place at any A. A. U. national track and field championship meeting, a Canadian championship meeting, or the championship meeting of any foreign country."

The following are a few of the best among those eligible for the two-mile run, which will be a feature: Arthur Fogel, I. A. A. C. junior Metropolitan cross-country champion; Ezra Wenz of Colby College, who finished third in the intercollegiate cross-country championship; Paul Lafuma of Philadelphia, second to William Kyronen in the five-mile junior national championship at Baltimore; H. L. Weeks of Boston, R. P. Greene, Boston A. A.; A. I. Lamberg, Trinity Club, and Stanley Root of Philadelphia.

HARVARD HOCKEY SQUAD WILL BE REDUCED TODAY

Coach Alfred Winsor of the Harvard varsity hockey team is expected to make the first reduction in the Crimson squad today, following the holding of an extra practice session. About 80 candidates have been on the squad and the last few days have found them divided into four teams, with a number of others practicing individually.

With the approach of the first games, Coach Winsor is anxious to get the number reduced to a more workable size. Three new members joined the squad Monday. They were Baker, Nichols and Moffat of the varsity soccer squad.

Teams A and B had a fast eight-minute scrimmage at the arena in the afternoon, but neither team was able to score. The team-play of the men is steadily improving, and with the surface in better condition than it has been thus far, yesterday's practice was the most successful they have had. There now remain but two more days of practice before the game with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Teams C and D also had a short scrimmage but no scoring was done. As there was no skating on Hammonds pond the remainder of the squad also practiced at the arena, receiving a thorough drill in passing and shooting. Teams A and B lined up as follows:

TEAM A
Curtis, I. W. t.w. H. M. Bliss
G. Townsend, I. C. r.c. Fisher
Baldwin, R. C. l.c. G. O. Baker
Kissel, E. W. l.w. Wanamaker
Clafin, C. P. c.p. Doty
Morgan, P. p. C. S. Clark
Wedge, G. g. K. Harte

GYMNASTIC MEET FOR HARVARD MEN

A meeting for the gymnasts of Harvard University will be held in the Hemenway gymnasium Friday evening, and six events have been scheduled. The Sargent cup, given every year by D. A. Sargent will be awarded to the man winning the greatest number of points, and trophies will be given for the first three places in the individual competitions.

The six events that will make up the program will consist of work on the parallel bars, horizontal bar, side horse, flying rings, tumbling and club-swinging. The judges will be Dr. C. L. Schrader, J. R. Morton '13 and E. W. Ruge, a former captain of the Yale gymnastic team.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE FIELDING AVERAGES FOR 1914

CLUB	F.	E.	D.P.	T.P.	P.B.	Pct.
Buffalo	155	107	100	0	18	.963
Chicago	157	107	100	0	18	.962
Pittsburgh	154	107	100	0	18	.960
Baltimore	150	107	100	0	18	.959
Kansas City	154	107	100	0	18	.959
Brooklyn	157	107	100	0	18	.957
Indianapolis	157	107	100	0	18	.957
St. Louis	154	107	100	0	18	.956

CLUB	F.	E.	D.P.	T.P.	P.B.	Pct.
Carr, Indianapolis	115	67	7	0	1	.964
Bradley, Pittsburgh	118	67	11	0	1	.961
Boval, Kansas City	114	67	11	0	1	.961
H. Miller, St. Louis	130	68	13	0	1	.960
Myers, Brooklyn	87	78	4	0	1	.960
Fertling, Kansas City	88	78	4	0	1	.960
Hotum, Brooklyn	121	73	11	0	1	.958
Swacina, Baltimore	158	102	108	24	386	.956
Agler, Buffalo	77	72	49	13	383	.956
Griggs, Brooklyn	138	615	68	28	384	.954
Drake, St. Louis	18	146	3	3	381	.954
Chase, Buffalo	73	691	38	14	381	.954
Rheam, Pittsburgh	43	401	12	9	379	.954
Dolan, Indianapolis	31	309	17	7	371	.954
Evans, Brooklyn	27	274	23	9	371	.954

Beck, Chicago	158	1615	63	28	954	Mullin, Indianapolis	23	9	43	3273
Drake, St. Louis	18	146	5	3	981	Stone, Kansas City	24	9	58	4
Greene, Buffalo	73	691	38	14	981	Callop, Kansas City	41	10	96	9
McKee, Brooklyn	115	300	331	30	953	Reynolds, Pittsburgh	30	16	64	7
Rhame, Pittsburgh	43	401	12	9	979	Moore, Brooklyn	33	49	412	42
Evans, Indianapolis	31	306	17	7	979	Seaton, Brooklyn	33	18	83	10
Dolan, Brooklyn	27	276	23	9	971	Cannitt, Pittsburgh	32	9	69	8

SECOND BASEMEN										
Schaff, Pittsburgh	25	54	69	3	976	Lange, Chicago	31	4	47	6
Kuabe, Baltimore	143	294	301	31	962	Brennan, Kansas City	15	1	23	3
W. Miller, St. Louis	321	65	27	961	.954					
Laporte, Indianapolis	132	306	377	28	961					
Simmons, Baltimore	25	32	42	4	959					
McKee, Brooklyn	115	300	331	30	953					
Hotman, Brooklyn	106	296	291	26	953					
Farrall, Baltimore	113	223	233	23	953					
Kenworthy, Kan. C.	145	432	406	42	953					
Misse, St. Louis	51	117	154	14	953					
Mathes, St. Louis	23	46	59	3	953					
Vandagriff, Indianapolis	28	69	61	10	953					
Crundall, St. Louis	60	93	151	19	953					

CLUB	F.	E.	D.P.	T.P.	P.B.	Pct.
Willet, St. Louis	23	48	57	4	963	.954
Knetzer, Pittsburgh	34	6	57	4	963	.954
Falkenberg, Indianapolis	20	111	7	4	949	.945
Schula, Buffalo	24	10	69	4	945	.945
Quinn, Baltimore	46	13	109	7	944	.944
M. Brown, St. L. Bkn.	32	6	61	4	944	.944
Conley, Baltimore	21	5	28	2	943	.943
Crundall, St. Louis	26	12	12	3	938	.938
Krapp, Buffalo	88	149	6	8	938	.938
Moseley, Indianapolis	43	13	84	7	933	.933
Mulla, Indianapolis	35	8	47	2	927	.927
Stone, Kansas City	34	9	58	6	918	.918
Cullop, Kansas City	41	10	59	9	917	.917
Walker, St. Louis	30	10	54	1	914	.914
Moore, Buffalo	33	3	49	5	912	.912
Seaton, Brooklyn	18	18	83	10	910	.910
Canaday, Pittsburgh	32	9	59	8	908	.908
Lang, Chicago	31	1	23	3	889	.889
Brennan, Chicago	15	1	23	3	889	.889
S. Johnson, Kan. C.	20	1	25	4	871	.871
Billard, Indianapolis	34	82	7	4	859	.859

CLUB	F.	E.	D.P.	T.P.	P.B.	Pct.
Jackitsch, Baltimore	117	586	170	11	996	.966
Blair, Buffalo	127	602	202	13	984	.984
Hariden, Indianapolis	142	218	8	10	974	.974
Simon, St. Louis	70	442	133	11	961	.961

THE HOME FORUM

THE POWER OF "SACRIFICE" TO HEAL

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE word sacrifice is associated in the minds of many with certain acts of those whom we are pleased to call heathen peoples, whereby they have believed that their sins would be forgiven or their safety assured at the instance of some tribal god. Not understanding that there is only one God and that one infinite good, and believing that their sufferings were due to the wrath of a deity who hated, and caused pain as they themselves did, they have offered sacrifices, often in the form of slaughtered animals, to appease his wrath, even as a child in fear offers an article in its possession to avert the blow of a bully. The act, as in the case of the Jewish rite, has been used as an attempt at reconciliation.

It was the privilege of the Jewish people to recognize that there is but one God, but unfortunately they continued to endow Him to a marked degree with their own imperfect sense of things; they saw Him as a reflection of themselves, a being who believed in good and evil; at the same time, however, they reasoned by some quite illogical process that His nature was such that, notwithstanding His knowledge of evil as well as good, He was able to forgive sin, and willing also to do so, provided they conformed to certain material practices defined in their levitical law. A great evil could thus be "atoned" for by a propitiatory act, and the sinner rendered immune from future punishment.

The Jewish notion of sacrifice has led to a very common and entirely erroneous appreciation of the life of Christ Jesus. It is almost incredible that there are many who hold that the purest, the noblest, the best man who ever walked this earth was required by God to sacrifice his life for the express purpose that a vicarious act should in some mystical way save them from the consequences of the sins they themselves had committed. This travesty of reason has done incalculable harm to Christianity. It has blinded men to the true teaching of Christ Jesus and deprived them of the blessings of healing from sin and disease which should follow and actually do follow the understanding of these teachings.

Now the fallacy lies in the misunderstanding of God and of man's real selfhood. Although Jesus taught the altogether perfect nature of God, the full force of his teaching remained obscured through many centuries until Mrs. Eddy restated it in terms at once simple and unambiguous. In the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says

(p. 277): "As God Himself is good and is Spirit, goodness and spirituality must be immortal." Here then is the central point around which revolves the true interpretation of existence. God, who is infinite, is good! Again on page 71 of the same book she says: "Nothing is real and eternal, nothing is Spirit, but God and His idea. Evil has no reality." The human mind, the mortal sense of things, believes in the reality of evil and this belief is sin. Sometimes it is so strong as to seem to run riot altogether, bringing the victim of the belief into all manner of distress.

The real man, then, the man who is known to God, whose creator is God, is spiritual and sinless like God Himself. Since God is the source of all being, man originates in and abides in God. He is "the image and likeness of God," without a single quality that is not derived from God.

These conceptions of God and the real spiritual man at once lead to the metaphysical meaning of "sacrifice." "Sacrifice" is the giving up of the false beliefs, the erroneous concepts we have entertained about God and His universe, including man. Speaking to his apostles Jesus said: "He that loseth his life for my sake (for the sake of the absolute Truth which I teach) shall find it." The shedding of the errors of material sense is the putting on of the spiritual sense of existence and is actually the gaining of eternal life. One of the most interesting things about sacrifice, this process of working out one's own salvation, is that it not only helps ourselves but is educative in the highest degree. In the case of the Master, for example, his elucidation of the divine nature was so thorough that it did not stop until he had proved

conclusively to his followers the indestructibility of Life, that all that could perish was the false or material sense of things. The divine Principle, the Father whom he knew so well, was Love, and this Principle was known to him to such a degree that he was able to apply it in the healing of "all manner of sickness" and sin. In Science and Health (p. 26) the Discoverer of Christian Science says: "Jesus' teaching and practice of Truth involved such a sacrifice as makes us admit its Principle to be Love."

And as in Jesus' days, so in ours Christian Science has proved time and again the healing power of "sacrifice." Every treatment that is given a patient by a Christian Scientist is a sacrifice of material self. The practitioner realizes the allness of Mind, the omnipresence of God, the perfection of the spiritual idea which is the expression of the divine Mind, the wholeness of spiritual man, thus sacrificing the erroneous beliefs which hold the sufferer in chains far stronger to his perverted sense than any material links ever forged. It would be a great mistake, however, to imagine that the destruction of the false is difficult. To do so would be to give evil a power it does not possess. There is no power apart from good, since God is All-in-all. Hence what has to be destroyed is the belief that evil has any power. It actually has only the power belief endows it with.

In the case of many a sick person, what binds them is the conviction they have that they possess a selfhood apart from God. They imagine themselves self-centered, self-sustained, self-constituted beings, and their imaginings are

apt to lead directly to inharmonious mind or body. The sick have to awaken to an entirely new vision of themselves, the sense of separation from God has to give place to the knowledge of intimate fellowship with Love, matter has to be recognized as nothing but erroneous concepts of reality, and disease has to be metaphysically seen as that which, having no origin in good, is altogether false. Truth having thus been perceived, the renunciation of the errors of material sense will constitute the "sacrifice" that heals.

The Lilacs

The fields and garden-borders are bright because of spring. The clouds of gaudy roses are out and blossoming; And close beside the gateway, Tall upon either hand, Their green robes shot with sunlight, Like queens, the Lilacs stand.

And one is crowned with purple, And one is crowned with white; Look! where the wind is passing They bow to left and right, And trails of scent they scatter As royal gifts to all, To every creature dwelling Within the garden wall.

—Violet Jacob.

Alone With God

No large growth in holiness was ever gained by one who did not take time to be often and long alone with God. No otherwise can the great idea of God enter into a man's life and dwell there supreme.—Austin Phelps.

The Discovery of Madeira

Prince Henry, "the Navigator," was the first of the Portuguese to grasp the idea of reaching the rich districts of central Africa by the sea passage rather than by forcing a way through the Mohammedans of the north. "He had been present at the taking of Ceuta," writes W. A. Salisbury in "Portugal and its People," in an interesting chapter on the early colonists in Africa, "and was astonished at the sight of the valuable articles which its warehouses contained." The infant was fired with a desire to establish a corresponding greatness in his own country and on his return to Portugal fitted out and sent forth a vessel to explore the west coast of Africa. "Before his day Cape Non had been, as its name implies, considered an impassable barrier," says Mr. Salisbury, "but the prince had already falsified the old word, since ships which he fitted out had in 1410 not only rounded that headland which had for centuries been an object of exceeding dread, but he advanced as far as Cape Bojador. There, however, the progress of the explorers for the time was stayed."

"It must be remembered that though (thanks to the inventive genius of Flavio Gheja) navigators had possessed the mariner's compass since 1302, until the researches of Columbus into the nature of its variations the instrument was often practically useless. Nor were the early Portuguese discoverers able to make use of astronomical observations

for the purpose of ascertaining their position when out of sight of land, and they were unprovided with charts of their course. When, therefore, one thinks of these things, and considers also the superstition of the age, one is surprised, not at their timidity, but at their boldness."

"In 1418 two noble Portuguese, Vaz Tereira and Gonzales Zereco, companions-in-arms at Ceuta, offered to adventure the rounding of Cape Bojador. They failed to carry out their project; but as the writer points out 'their voyage was of the greatest importance, in that they lighted upon the little island of Porto Santo (as they named it), 400 miles off the coast of Morocco. They found the place fruitful and salubrious, and returned with the good news to their patron. The prince, overjoyed, sent settlers thither from Portugal, and provided them with seeds and plants and whatever else was required for the infant colony.' The immigrants had not been long in their new home when they were 'struck by an appearance like that of a dense motionless cloud on the western horizon. To satisfy their curiosity they sailed towards it the year following their landing on Porto Santo, and found it to be an island much larger than the other, with steep shores and thickly covered with trees. This new discovery, 25 miles from Porto Santo, was called Madeira (timber), since the island was from end to end one vast

wood. . . Its remarkable fertility drew many settlers from Portugal to Madeira. Corn sown there yielded, it is said, 60 fold; Cyprus vines and Sicilian sugar canes thrived at once beyond expectation."

Little Villages One Knows

Arthur C. Benson, writing about little villages that he knows and loves in the Century Magazine, remarks that "it is true that it takes a very faithful lover to distinguish instantly and impeccably between Histon, Hinxton, Haxton, Hareton and Harlton; but to me they have all of them a perfectly distinct quality, and make a series of charming little pastoral pictures in the mind. Who shall justly and perfectly assess the beautiful claims of Great and Little Eversden? I doubt if any inhabitant of Cambridge but myself and one friend of mine, a good man and true, could do it."

Presently he asks, "When it comes to loving trees and flowers, streams and hills, buildings and fields, what is it that happens? I have a perfectly distinct feeling about these little villages hereabouts. Some are to me like courteous strangers, some like dull and indifferent people, some like pleasant, genial folk whom I am mildly pleased to see; but with some I have a real and devoted friendship. I like visiting them, and if I cannot visit them, I think of them; when I am far away the thought of them comes across me, and I am glad to think of them waiting there for me, nestling under their hill, the smoke going up above the apple-orchards."

"One or two of them are particularly beloved because I visited them, first thirty years ago, when I was an undergraduate, and the thought of the old days and the old friendships springs up again like a sweet and far-off fragrance when I enter them. Yet I do not know any of the people who live in these villages, though by dint of going there often there are a few people by whom I am recognized and saluted."

Good and Publicity

A man should fear when he enjoys only what good he does publicly. Is it not the publicity, rather than the charity that he loves?—Henry Ward Beecher.

Eighteenth Century Woman Planter of South Carolina

Miss Eliza Lucas, upon whom devolved the direction of a South Carolina plantation early in the eighteenth century, appears to have been a modern business woman as well as to have possessed the accomplishments and graces of character that were expected of a woman of family. Her letters, written to her father and brother, and her journal give a very intimate picture of life on a southern plantation. The subjoined passages selected from a journal letter covering a period of about eight months, show the variety of her pursuits and interests:

"June 4—I am engaged now with the rudiments of the law to which I am but a stranger. 'I hope in a short time we shall be better friends nor shall I grudge a little pains and application that will make me useful to my poor neighbors.' "Sept. 20—Informed my father of the alteration this Sposited there will be in the value of our money occasioned by a late Act of Parliament that Extends to all America which is to dissolve all private banks I think by the 30th of last month or be liable to lose their Estates and put themselves out of the King's protection."

"Oct. 20—Wrote to my father acknowledging the receipt of a ps of rich yellow Lutestring consisting of 10 yards for myself do of blue for my Mama,

also for a ps of Holland and Cambrick received from London at the same time. Tell him we are preparing for the King's birthday the next day. Tell him shall send the rice by Bullard."

"Nov. 11—Wrote to Mr. Murray to send down a boat load of white oak staves, bacon and salted beef for the West Indies. sent up at the same time a barrel salt. 1/2 wt salt peter. some brown sugar for the bacon."

"Jany—Wrote my father about the Exchange with Colo Heron, the purchasing of his house at Georgia. . . Begged the favour of him to send to England for Dr. Popashes Cantatas, Wildens Anthems, Knellers Rules for tuning, about the Jerusalem Thorn. shall try different soils for the Lucern grass this year. The ginger turns out but poorly. We want a supply of Indigo seed. Sent by this Vessel a waiter of my own Japaning my first Essay. Sent also the Rice and beef."

The next year a day's entry, after noting that she has written her father about a Spanish invasion, concludes: "Sent for cowmover seed—Polly gone to school at Mrs. Hicks at 140 pound per annum."

In a letter to her brother she thus describes Charleston, in 1742: "Cra Town the Metropolis is a neat pretty place the inhabitants polite and

Lafayette's Own Impressions of America

Among the letters which the Marquis de Lafayette copied for the use of Jared Sparks the historian, was one written to his wife, soon after his arrival in America in 1777. In it he writes freely of his impressions of the new and struggling country.

After expressing appreciation of his welcome at Charleston—"all with whom I wished to become acquainted here have shown me the greatest politeness and attention"—and announcing his intention to set out immediately for Philadelphia to appear before Congress, he says:

"I will now tell you about the country and its inhabitants. They are as agreeable as my first enthusiasm had painted them. Simplicity of manners, a kindness, love of country and of liberty, and a delightful equality everywhere prevail. The wealthiest man and the poorest are on a level; and although there are some large fortunes, I chal-

lenge anyone to discover the slightest difference between the manners of these two classes respectively towards each other. I first saw the country life at the home of Major Huger. I am now in the city, where everything is very much after the English fashion, except that there is more simplicity."

Farther along he tells how the public entertainment of the country impresses him, and also describes that which was of courtesy.

"The inns are very different from those of Europe; the host and hostess sit at table with you, and do the honors of a comfortable meal; and on going away you pay your bill without higgling. When one does not wish to go to an inn, there are country houses where the title of a good American is a sufficient passport to all those civilities paid in Europe to one's friend."

"As to my own reception, it has been most agreeable in every quarter, and to have come with me secures the most

flattering welcome. I have just passed five hours at a grand dinner, given in honor of me by an individual of this city. Generals Howe and Moultrie and several others of my suite, were present."

In another part of the letter he partially explains his attachment to America, which sometimes seems to surprise even himself, when he speaks of "my sympathy with the people which makes me feel as much at ease in their society as if I had known them twenty years, the similarity between their mode of thinking and my own, and my love of liberty and glory."

Vanity

Vanity and the desire for honors are always a bad symptom, for both rest at bottom upon a self-condemnation which tries to supply the missing inner contentment by outward show or the approving judgment of others.—Carl Hilly.



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Cottages at Talbot's Inch, Kilkenny, Ireland

The picturesque village of Talbot's Inch, near the historic city of Kilkenny, was built a few years ago by the owner of the Kilkenny Woodworkers Furniture factory, in order to supply good housing accommodation for the employees of the factory and of the Kilkenny woolen mills. It has the advantage of being

near a country town, and yet stands amidst country surroundings, beside the river Nore, with woods and hills clustering round it. In addition to the factory there is a village school, and a recreation hall, where entertainments are given from time to time and where billiard and reading rooms are provided for

the people. The houses are built to suit all classes of employees, some are large and some are small, and the whole village is very attractive in appearance.

A CHORUS FROM ARISTOPHANES

It is an open secret that Sir William Gilbert borrowed much of his inspiration, especially when it came to his choruses, from Aristophanes. The following parabasis of the chorus from "The Acharnians" shows this fairly clearly:

Our poet has never as yet
Esteemed it proper or fit,
To detain you with a long
Encomiastic song.
On his own superior wit.
But being abused and accused,
And attacked of late,
As a foe to the state,
He makes an appeal in his proper defence.

To your voluble humour and temper and sense,
With the following plea:
Namely that he
Never attempted or ever meant
To scandalise
In any wise
Your mighty imperial government.
Moreover he says,
That in various ways
He presumes to have merited honour and praise,
Exhorting you still to stick to your rights.

History of the Ages

"It does not need many books to know something of the life of the past," writes Frederic Harrison. "A man who has mastered the lives in old Plutarch knows not a little of Greek and Roman history. A man who has caught the true spirit of the Middle Ages knows something of feudalism and chivalry. But is this enough? Far from it. These desultory thoughts must be connected. These need to be combined into a whole, and combined and used for a purpose. After all, we must look on history as a whole, trying to find what each age and race has contributed to the common stock, and how and why each followed in its place. Looked at separately all is confusion and contradiction; looked at as a whole, a common purpose appears. The history of the human race is the history of a growth."

And Mr. Harrison, farther on, says: "We must learn how age develops into age, how country reacts upon country; how thought inspires action, and action modifies thought. One conceives that all the greater periods of history have had a real and necessary part to fulfil in creating the whole, and we shall have done more to understand it than if we had studied some portion of it with a microscope. Once feel that all the parts are needed for the whole, and the difficulty of the mass of materials vanishes. We shall come to regard it as a composition or a work of art which cannot be broken up into fragments at pleasure. We should as soon think of dividing it as of taking a figure out of a great picture, or a passage out of a piece of music."

Literature

By literature I mean those great works that rise above professional or commonplace uses and take possession of the mind of a whole nation or a whole age.—Dean Stanley.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1914

A Larger Patriotism

How far is one justified in hoping that the close of the present armageddon, directly affecting, as Viscount Bryce pointed out recently in the House of Lords, half the population of the world, will witness the appearing of a larger patriotism, not confined within frontiers, but embracing the whole world? That many, even of those whose work has been directed to promoting international peace, would not answer hopefully, merely shows the necessity for guarding against the pessimistic outlook. There is no reason for pessimism. The largest truths are taken so much for granted, like the sunshine of a summer day, that they are apt to pass unnoticed, and the careless student is apt to overlook in the record of battles and campaigns, of policies and movements, which make up so much of history, the thread on which all these incidental matters are strung, namely, the power of the social idea to bring order out of chaos. It has taken many painful lessons to induce men to find a larger liberty in seeking the common good, but in a degree, men have now achieved freedom to do what they are capable of by relinquishing the freedom of the savage to do what he likes. Will the tragic results of the "insensate devilry" on the continent of Europe prove sufficiently thought provoking to induce men to sink the "right" they still cling to as nations to do as they like, to act from a narrowly national point of view, and by mutual adjustment to secure the larger freedom in which they can peacefully make their original contribution to the common good?

It is not so very much to expect that men may wake from a nightmare of destruction to see that peace is as necessary to constructive and mutually beneficial work among groups of nations as it is recognized to be among the groups of individuals who make up the nations. It is necessary, and particularly in considering mankind in the mass, not to lose sight of man's possibilities for good, in the evil to which the senses bear eloquent testimony. Nor must the fact be overlooked that already good-will, the influence of travel, the interaction of commerce and finance, and numberless other factors have to some extent wiped out frontiers and undermined the barriers separating country from country. Those who would have nations seek peace and ensue it, should at least keep their thought open to further possibilities in this direction.

Society has not been made; it has grown. The policeman is a sufficient witness to the fact that even in the community the forces which have opposed the appearing of the social idea and would destroy it even now if they had any real power to do so, still retain some semblance of vitality. But the policeman also bears witness to the fact that it has not been necessary to wait until all men were wholly good before developing a social status. The proposal that armies and navies should be merged in an international police force, may be the shadow of coming events. It is easy, but not particularly useful to criticize such a proposal. It may be that such a force would not always be used justly, any more than the police force in communities, but like the police force it would, on the whole, mark a great development in the solidarity of mankind. The main point, however, is that if social order has grown by the help of those who have consciously or unconsciously sought after it, international society will not grow with the help of those who count it but a dream, and this should be remembered by those who hold it too early to consider seriously, much less to plan, a United States of civilization.

Railways Looking to Better Times

Nor only the Railway Business Association, but many other commercial and industrial organizations, including some made up exclusively of persons engaged in transportation, are looking confidently to better times for the carrying corporations; better times, in the sense that public sentiment regarding them is taking a more favorable turn. With a friendly public sentiment at their back, the railroads feel, and properly, that legislation and regulation unnecessarily restrictive will soon be brought to an end. In recounting its reasons for expecting better times, the executive committee of the association first mentioned, a committee made up of manufacturers, merchants, engineers and persons dealing in railway supplies, points to the recession of antagonistic public opinion in the United States, notably exemplified recently in Missouri, where the extra crew bill was vetoed by the referendum after it had been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

There are, it is true, many evidences of a changed popular attitude toward the railways, but it is doubtful if this committee, the various railroad managements, or the friends of the railways, yet realize clearly why this change has come about. It certainly is not due to any repentance on the part of the public for having taken the carrying corporations to task, or for having insisted on regulation that would compel them to reform their ways. The public is not remorseful because the railroads have been passing through a lean season. Neither, on the other hand, is the public vindictive, or disposed to be unreasonable. It was determined that the great carrying corporations should understand and appreciate the power of its opinion. The real cause of its changed and changing attitude, as we view the situation, is the conviction that the railroads have heard and are now willing to listen to their masters' voice.

Transportation companies and their friends, interested and disinterested, we think, will do well to realize now that the change they welcome has been due in a large degree to their own much altered attitude. This will help them, we are satisfied, to avoid serious conflicts with the public hereafter. When they fully understand that they are accountable to the public for their policies and their acts they will, it is rational to suppose, be in no hurry to ignore public sentiment or to question public authority.

The Christian Science Monitor believes that there are better times in sight for the American railroads, and it is glad that this is the case. There is no good reason why there should be any antagonism between the people of the United States and the transportation lines; on the contrary there is every reason why both should be in accord, especially on the point that the first duty of a public service corporation, big or little, is to the people whom it is chartered to serve.

Argentina's International Law Experts

ON A RECENT occasion, Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine ambassador to the United States, said that one of the great constitutional ideas of his country, constitutional because it inheres in the groundwork of the national system, as well as in the thought of the Argentine people themselves, is that which springs from the humanitarianism peculiar to them.

It is unquestionable that the international democracy that has exemplified itself in the South American republic is being fostered by the principal higher institution of learning to a most remarkable degree. The study of law, as this study is made applicable to the dealings of nation with nation, occupies a foremost place in the curriculum of the University of Buenos Aires. The list of those graduated from this great school is a long one, and among the alumni are some who at this moment are conspicuous in the national activities of the republic. Take Dr. Luis M. Drago as an example. Wherever international lawmakers meet for discussion of momentous topics, the name of Dr. Drago is heard. The Hague conferences knew him well. This Argentine statesman-economist does not hesitate to speak out, even though his opinion may run counter to that of the majority. And there are a number of other Argentines educated at the University of Buenos Aires who at this moment are scarcely less important to the standing of their country as a member of the family of nations.

Almost 5000 students attend the great national university, located in the capital, where the study of law occupies so prominent a place. Argentina would as soon entrust its government to an executive ignorant of international affairs as it would send to another country as a diplomatic representative a citizen unfamiliar with international law. For this reason the presence of Dr. Naon at Washington has been an assurance to both countries that not only will the amenities be observed, but because a broad-visioned statesman has been accredited to the North American nation the understandings reached will be based on international justice as well as on international law. It is, however, one thing to have legal rules, and another to have them interpreted properly. But, when "international democracy," as Dr. Naon says, strengthens and develops to the utmost the sentiment of national personality, peoples that are to be served by their statesmen have reason to trust to their expert judgment.

Education of Youth for Business

ANALYSIS of the student lists of colleges and universities of the United States today and comparison of them with the lists of a generation ago, will reveal striking gain in the number of men who expect to enter business, using that term broadly. The higher institution of learning no longer trains a majority of its youth for the "professions," so called. Such cultural influence as the college may have on undergraduates now goes to the coming banker, manufacturer, merchant or transporter of goods across seas and continents oftener than formerly.

Since this is the case as to plans of undergraduates, it is not surprising that a further evolution has come—namely, the special or graduate school of business or commerce. Such a school provides for a limited but especially keen and ambitious group of men who can thus get supplementary education fitting them for the higher administrative positions that go with business done on a national or international scale, or that inhere in government on its political and executive sides as nations deliberately expand their domestic and foreign trade.

One of the earliest and best of such schools Dartmouth College has had for some years, and if the list of its alumni is studied it will be understood what a training of the kind means as an asset and as a guarantee of prompt employment on good pay. Contemporary business in its ampler movements and more intricate workings needs men trained to look at their work in its largest possible implications, and who are conversant with bodies of knowledge that are not to be mastered by rule of thumb and premature apprenticeship in business itself.

When Harvard University broke with its classic past and established a graduate school for training business men, a fashion was set that other institutions have followed as fast as they could get donors to endow professors and equip business departments; and the latest of these movements is at Yale, to whose aid rich givers from New York city have at last come with funds that will enable the Sheffield school to begin a graduate department of business. When normal times come again the start thus made will have ample support.

What must interest many observers of this trend in the educational world is its probable broadening effect on the national ideal of commerce and manufacturing, especially when men so trained come to fill high governmental as well as private posts. The state, undoubtedly, as its functions expand, and as it assumes supervision of business to an unprecedented degree, will expect to man its new staffs of investigators and executives from men who have added to the broad training of such schools experience in business itself and who thus have made their own adequate reconciliation of theory and facts.

Savings Banks Modern Institutions

RECENT newspaper references to the subject have aroused public interest in the history of savings banks. Germany is entitled to the honor of originating them, the first having been established at Brunswick in 1785. The system was introduced to the notice of the English public in 1797 by Jeremy Bentham, who proposed the establishment of a line of "frugality banks," as he named them; a savings bank was organized by Lady Isabella Douglas in Bath seven years later for the benefit of domestic servants only, but the first of the modern type of these institutions in Great Britain was opened by the Rev. Henry Duncan of Ruthwell, Scotland, in 1810. In 1817 two acts were passed by the British Parliament designed to encourage, protect and regulate such establishments in England and in Ireland; these were virtually repealed by the enactment in 1828 of what has come to be recognized as the governing law concerning savings banks in the United Kingdom.

The first organization of a savings bank in the United States of which there is any authentic record was effected in the city of New York on Nov. 29, 1816, but Philadelphia may justly demand credit of actually opening for business the first savings bank in the United States. This was on Dec. 2, 1816. However, the first savings bank to be incorporated in the United States was a Boston institution, the charter of which bore the date of Dec. 13, 1816. Thus

three American cities may claim, practically, an equal share in the launching on this side of the Atlantic ocean of a system that in less than a century has grown to tremendous proportions.

In 1820, four years after their foundation, the number of savings banks in the United States was ten, the number of depositors 8635, and the total of their deposits \$1,138,570. In 1900 the number of savings banks in the country was 1002; of depositors, 6,107,083, and the total of deposits, \$2,449,547,885. The totals for 1912, the last fiscal year for which returns are available were: Savings banks, 1922; depositors, 10,010,804; deposits, \$4,451,818,522. These figures, of course, are exclusive of postal savings. They are also exclusive of cooperative banks and of building and loan savings societies.

It is probable that controversy over the economic soundness of the savings institution, from the broad standpoint of public welfare, will continue long. Up to a certain point, it is held on one side, savings banks are useful; beyond that point they are held to be detrimental to the general interest, since they make for the locking up of an immense amount of money that properly should be in circulation. However, under the management now generally prevalent deposited savings are promptly invested. Although the restrictions placed upon such investments by law are very exacting, it cannot, we think, be said that they prevent an eventual natural flow of the circulating medium. This is especially the case when safe active investment is inviting loans; when times are dull savings bank deposits find their way into low-interest-bearing securities, since stability is always the principal consideration. There can be no question in these days, we are sure, as to the good moral influence of popular saving on wage and salary earners, individually or in the mass.

Envoy Epitomizes the Mexican Situation

IN A WELL-WRITTEN article contributed to the Bellman, John Lind, formerly President Woodrow Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, after paving his way with a general introduction, takes up the situation in the neighboring republic as he found it during the Huerta regime. The reader is immediately struck by the fact that, while Mr. Lind was the most reticent of diplomats, and while his government surrounded whatever communications he despatched northward with almost impenetrable secrecy, yet, somehow or other, he is not able to tell anything in this article that is not already known. Not only many of the facts but much of the gossip heard in Veracruz, during the long and trying months of watchful waiting, found their way across the Rio Grande and became known throughout the United States, regardless of the silence at one end and the censorship at the other end of the official line of communication.

It is not news now to be told that all the Americans in southern Mexico were sympathizers of Huerta and looked to him as the only one of all the leaders who could bring peace and order to the country. Neither is it news now that no American of intelligence in Mexico at that time really believed that the peace and order which Huerta might be able to give the republic would be permanent. Nor is it news now that all the troubles of the last few years in Mexico are due to economic and social rather than to political conditions. But one, nevertheless, draws fresh assurance from the restatement of these things by Mr. Lind.

He may not add anything to our present knowledge of Mexican peonage, but he brings out very strongly and impressively some points that must have specific consideration from the student of the Mexican agrarian question, if he would trace the discontent of the common people to its source. "The law of Mexico," he tells us, for example, "makes it a crime for a person in the employ of another to leave service while in debt to the employer." It requires no very great imagination to see where this leads; no very deep reasoning to draw from it the conclusion that until peonage is eliminated, until the land becomes the possession of its natural owners, until people are treated as men, women and children in Mexico, it matters little whether the successful revolutionist is Madero, Huerta, Carranza or Villa.

John Lind is not without hope for Mexico, not without faith in the ultimate emergence of its common people from ignorance, superstition and tyranny; and nobody can read him open-mindedly without having faith in his optimism.

In the Center of an Inland Empire

PEOPLE travel so rapidly in the United States that they scarcely take notice of the milestones. For example, we find the Spokane correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor speaking of the city named as the social center of "a so-called inland empire comprising an area of 150,000 square miles." The qualification of the term is due to modesty of statement rather than to fact, for the inland empire is not merely so-called; it is so recognized by all who have had the good fortune to visit it. Yet less than a generation ago this inland empire was an inland wilderness; thirty-five years ago Spokane, a community that at the time of the last federal enumeration had a population of 104,402, was an Indian trading post, since its only buildings of consequence were a general store and a sawmill. In 1880 it had a population, all told, of 350; ten years later it had 20,000 inhabitants; today its population is greatly in excess of that shown by the last census, it has five transcontinental railway connections, seven branch steam lines and seven interurban lines.

From being a mere frontier outpost thirty-five years ago, it now contains 215 factories and public utility corporations, with an aggregate capital of more than \$50,000,000, with 10,058 employees, and with an annual payroll of \$8,104,474. It is becoming a paper manufacturing center, finding a market for this product throughout the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast sections; but it is not dependent upon any special industry. The country of which it is the distributing center is one of the richest agricultural regions in the world, and the wants of the people inhabiting this territory are as varied as their purchasing ability is great.

The state of Washington recently voted for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor within its borders. It is typical of the sturdy worth and independence and moral stamina of its people that they are advertising, not attempting to conceal, this fact, and it is peculiarly characteristic of Spokane that in addressing the world in its own behalf it places this fact before everything material.

Of course it may be said that Spokane is but one of a number of communities in the Pacific Northwest that have had and are having marvelous growth industrially and otherwise. To be one of the number, it must be admitted, is a distinction deserving of recognition.